

People.

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VOL. IX, NO. 50.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, MARCH 11, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BRAVO, LAMI!

Lelleville Socialist Alderman's Sturdy Stand.

Sets the Foe Howling.

Socialist Labor Party's Alderman in Beville, Ill., Earns the Hatred of Rep-Dem. Colleagues for Honest lets and Speech—He Drives Them to Blunder of Expelling Him-Is To le Immediately Re-Elected -The Class Struggle Showing its Teeth.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., Feb. 27.—The Belle capitalist politicians of Republican of Democratic stamp in the City neil have taken the hint from their was in the New Britain, Ct., Council; have improved upon the hint, and they are winking across the contito New Britain, suggesting, Go ye and do likewise.

The Socialist Alderman's Aggravating Bluntness

William Lami, a young man of exem character, the one Socialist Labor Party Alderman elected here last year, as much of a thorn in the side of olleagues as the S. L. P. Councilmen Aldermen of New Britain are to His presence had upon them the eet that a cat has upon a lot of rats. cat in this instance was not expert "ropes," but was a cat, all the and, as such, greatly incom-the rats. Their schemes could rolled off as before. Alderman Lemi, in his own blunt way, gave his spinion on whatever crooked worked was tried before him; and, what seemed to ached more than anything else, he no respect for "Councilmanic eticutte." This etiquette consists in keep-ing your mouth shut outside of the Coundl Chamber, whatever else you may do imide. The Socialist Alderman did not slieve in secret or Star Chamber busimoreover, he has quite an attach ment for free speech. He chose to let others know what was going on in the camen room, and he exercised this right inlanguage that was clear—painfully soto his colleagues. He said they mooled, and proved it, too. Could anything be more improper than this giving away the case of gentlemen who had formerly plied their Councilmanic trade in the peace and quiet of etiquette?

"Law and Order" Feels Sore, Very Sore. The Republican and Democratic Counmen felt riled. The sessions of the became electric. The moment Socialist Alderman stepped in all the chers began to Jump in their seats like bot chestnuts in the pan. This could, of purse, not continue for long without an outbreak. The outbreak camentied to bully Lami at the session of last Pubruary 13; he could not be bullied, and they started to eject him by force. A free fight ensued, with Lami against the leid, and the session broke up.

law and Order Goes Off Half-Cock

At the next session—a week later, weeks, February 19—the Republican and Democratic Councilmen came with their plan ready. "Now or never" was written on their faces, and they brought policemen to back them. The Socialist Alderraan looked calm and satisfied.

The meeting was regularly called, and as the men answered to their names it was evident that there was something up

Alderman Rentchler was exceedingly evols, and as he moved that the Coun pend the rules so that a resolution could be introduced, his voice quivered.

In point carried, and Alderman Brenner
then handed to City Clerk Puderer a set

resolutions, which read as follows:

Viereas, At a meeting of the City Coun-hald on Feb. 13. Aiderman Lami refused abide by the rulings of the Mayor, and the action of the Mayor, and the action of the City of the Mayor, and the action of the Mayor, and the action of the City might be carried on

Wercas. By his violent language and ariot, as well as his unprovoked assault the Mayor, all within the Council met, and his untruthful accusations if the Mayor and members of this lid during and immediately after said it, he conducted himself in a manner saing a gentleman and an Alderman, as thereby, through the press and other injured the good name of our city; are be it and the said office and the said office and the said office and the said office and the removal from said office; and the removal from said office; and the said office and the said office; and the said office; and the said office; and the said office and the said office; and the said office and the said of the sai

one be it

obted. That the said William Lami,
san of the Third Ward, ought to be,
bareby removed from said office.

"CHRIS. KNEBELKAMP,

"H. L. RENYCHLER,

"A. S. HALBTEAD,

"PRIST. WAYPER,

"A. WAYPE

"H. BRENNER.".

Iderman Lami appeared undecided as whether the whole affair was a joke, at to frighten him, or whether the he had fought were really in earnest-desired to have his scalp. He was assured, however, that the affair was look, when Aldermen Brenner moved the resolutions be adopted. The mowas quickly seconded by Alderman in and some one asked for the "questhem Alderman Richards rose and the Mayor and the Council if the member of their body had the member of their body had the to the floor, so that he could defend the floor, so that he could defend the given a opportunity to make his actear to the members of the body, armisalon to address the Council cranted Alderman Lami, and, aristoned to the Mayor as follows:

All was I right in the point of or-Thesday evening, or were you?"

(Continued to page 3.)

SOCIALISTS WIN

In New Britain's Conneil Chamber, Despite Delays.

New BRITAIN, CONNA March 1 .- Our five Socialist members of the Council won their first real victory at the Council meeting on last February 24.

Some time ago, Councilman Patrick (Socialist) introduced a resolution for (Socialist) introduced a resolution for free public baths, which, after a hot debate, was tabled by the combined Republicans and Democrats. Several meetings later Patrick brought the matter before the Council again by a petition from a large number of factory slaves. It was then referred to the Board of Health. Patrick went before the Board and advocated their establishment.

Capitalists' Quandary.

The newspapers had been discussing the matter quite freely, and, of course, the Board of Health, fearing both the taxpayers, on the one hand, and the votes of the laboring class on the other, did not dare to take a decided stand on the matter, but shirked responsibility by referring it back to the Council again, with a recommendation that the Council appoint a committee to look into the matter,

The Dodging Starts.

The Mayor, at the request of the Council. appointed the committee, but ignored Councilman Patrick, and did not appoint him, thus breaking an ordinary rule of common parliamentar courtesy. This committee like all it,s capitalist prototypes, endeavored to carry water on both shoulders, by reporting that, while public baths were a good thing, and badly needed, the taxpayers could not afford them, and recommended that the matter be temporarily laid aside.

Sharp Politics Tried.

By this time the workers had begun to The Mayor, a gentleman of the labor-loving-and-skinning kind, saw an opportunity to make political capital off Socialist measure, and presented a special message to the Council imploring favorable action on his public bath meas

The Council ever ready to aid their brother members in deceiving the public, appointed another committee, and thus the matter stayed in committee, the evithe matter stayed in committee, the evident intention being to report within a few days of election (April 10) and have their report referred to the committee on estimates, where the troublesome matter would die an easy death after public sentiment had been lulled asleep by believing that they would get their baths.

Socialists Call Time.

Time passed; the game was work ing nicely, when Patrick disturbed their peace by introducing a resolution calling for the report of the committee at once. Being caught in a hole they had to trust to future luck. The committee then got together and presented a minority adverse report, and a majority favorable report, with capitalist trimmings, to wit, three thousand dollars to be expended, and a charge of ten cents a bath charged thus clearing the cost in two or three years, and then becoming a source of revenue and reducing taxation for the property-holding taxpayers. A beautiful

property-holding taxpayers. A beautiful scheme!

Strange to say, the Mayor, who signed the majority report, asked that both minority and majority reports be referred to the committe on estimates for their thoughtful consideration. Councilman Tourtellatte (Socialist) gave them a sarcastic drubbing. Councilman Patrick suggested that the street committee bring in a report charging a fee for the use of streets and walks, and told them plainly that their scheme was simply a game of bunco. The music was fast and furious, the capitalist henchmen being caught at one of their tricks, were in a state of rage. While the excitement was at its height, Patrick quietly introduced a resolution instructing the committee on estimates to report an approprlation of \$2,500 for FREE PUBLIC BATHS.

Socialists on Top!

Socialists on Top!

In their deplorable state of anxiety, note the word free, or the mandatory nature of the resolution, all the readier as the Socialists sat still, with serious faces—bolted the measure whole, without de-

Our comrades are now laughing in Our comrades are now laughing in their sleeves at their opponents' antics. They dare not reconsider their vote and give away the game, so they must trust to luck of squaring themselves with their dear beloved taxpayers (dodgers).

But in the midst of all this, one of the most perfect object lessons is offered by the daily press.

A Capitalist Paper Lets the Cat Out.

One paper, which previously had said that baths were such a good thing, and what a good man the Mayor was with his cure for social skins, now has let forth the

"The Council voted last evening to instruct the committee on estimates to include in their list of appropriations \$2,500 for semi-free public baths (note the for semi-free public baths (note the semi-free). Considering the imperative need of the city for more policemen, a patrol wagon and a city building, it would seem wise to the average taxpayer to provide for these before indulging in a fad of this kind."

By the beard of Peffer and the shades of Grover, what an eye-opener for the wage slaves of New Britain! Truly a little rock thrown into a cesspool will hit many toads.

SCRAP BOOK FIEND.

SCRAP BOOK FIEND.

Class interests and class politics inseparable. True, the interests of indi-vidual capitalists are necessarily various vidual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting. Two gold bugs, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal questions. All capitalists, however, are unted—and so, therefore, are their parties—on the fundamental principle of all capitalistic policy, that "labor must be fleeced," for if there were no fleece, there could be no contest as to is division between the fleecers.—See advertisement on page 3 on "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Program of the Socialist Labor Party."

CLEAR THE WAY!

Alliance Whips International S. L. P. Municipal Ticket and Labor Fakirs.

An Attempt to Repeat the Seidenberg Af-fair, Make a Raid upon the Workers and Sell Them Out, by Gentlemen in the Strike Committee Business, Is Folled-The S. T. & L. A. Organizes S. Davis & Co.'s Cigar Shop from Top toBottom.

Last week a decided blow for freedom was struck in the ranks of labor in this city. The hammer was wielded by the Alliance men, and it fell with crushing force upon the noddles of a set of gentlemen who ply the business of "Strike Committee" for the Strasser-Gompers organization of cigarmakers, called International Cigarmakers.

The Strike Committee Business

Whenever hunger or similar motives prompted the need, the gentlemen in the "Strike Committee business" would make a raid upon the workers in some cigar factory ordering them out on a strike The upshot was always the same. Initiation and other dues were scooped in, the "Strike Committee" fees were made, and the workers were sold out. Occasionally, when the loss was particularly stiff-necked, the sell-out had little in it for the "Strike Committee business" gentlemen; generally, the boss being more or less of a bourgeois poltroon, the sell-out had a good deal in it for the gentlemen in the "Strike Committee business." This in condensed form, is, or rather, was, the humdrum routine of this "business."

The Seldenberg Spectre.

It is now just about two years ago, that a little variety was introduced into this "Strike Committee" business; the variety consited in incidentally smashing, or trying to smash, the Alliance cigarmakers, an organization that had just sprung up in this city out of men who refused to be plucked by the labor fakirs of the International Cigarmakers. The factory of Seidenberg was picked out. The men were ordered on strike; the Alliancemen went out too, under protest liancemen went out too, under protest, their consent not having been asked. After ten days of doing "business" as "Strike Committee," the gentleman declared the strike "settled." Not a thing was gained of all the alleged demands, but the "Strike Committee" fees were made, dues and initiation fees were raked in, the men felt they had been sold out, and the Alliance men in that shop were compelled to join the International Union or starve.

The readers of THE PEOPLE will recall The readers of THE PEOPLE will recall the occurrence. It was described in full at the time in these columns, and the name of the "Seidenberg Spectre" was given to it, inasmuch as the ugly facts came out in full, despite all the attempts of the fakirs, who were then in the Party, to suppress them. The occurrence marked an epoch that portended the end of the "Strike Committee business."

Down Comes the Alliance Hammer.

After the Seidenberg affair, the gentlemen in the "Strike Committee business" lay low for two years. The "Seidenberg Spectre" hovered over them and made them timid; the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men were not bothered all this time, and they gained strength. Suddenly the "Strike Committee business" folks picked up courage. Whether it is that they were drivn by hunger and felt forced to make a dash for plunder; or whether, like the intellectual noodles that they are, they swallowed all the recent out by the about the Alliance being "utterly weak," they sallied forth two weeks ago on a raid upon the workers in the cigar faceral Alliance men were at work.
shop meeting was called by the would
be raiders; they made the usual speeche be raiders; they made the usual speeches and had a vote taken as to whether a strike should be ordered. The men had a good deal of experience with these "Strike Committee business" gentlemen. Only sixteen voted to go on strike; a hundred and odd voted against, not want-ing to have sawthing to do with the dishundred and odd voted against, not wanting to have anything to do with the disreputable lot of fakirs who made up the "Strike Committee Firm." The "Strike Committee Firm." then declared that they would order the strike themselves, and did so, and threatened the men with the bugaboo of being scabs, if they disobeyed. Then rose the Spectre of Seidenberg above the meeting, and, grinning from ear to ear at the "Strike Committee Firm," yelled loud enough to be heard by them and to send a chill down their spines:

You tried this thing once before; you shall not do it again!

8. T. & L. A. On Top. The men returned to work; the Alli-ance took charge of the place and organized it from top to bottom; firmly resisting the "Strike Committee business men." in its rear, it placed before the employer in dignified manner the demands of the

By the agreement there made, which holds for two years, the shop is to be an holds for two years, the shop is to be an Alliance shop; \$1 increase per thousand was granted on one of the shapes; and the Alliance label was accepted, as a protection to the operatives, and not as a merchandise to be trafficked with for the protection of the employer.

The significance of this occurrence can not be overestimated. It is the first practical and telling blow given to the fakirs of the International Union.

men-and the employer granted them.

having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.

Platform.

Significant Speeches Made at the Nominating Convention, Throwing Light upon Cestemporaneous Fake Conven-tions—The Good Name of the Socialist Labor Terry, Earned by Years of In-telerant Rectitude, Sought by Crooks to Deck Themselves With.

MILWAURKE, WIS., Feb. 29.-The Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee held its City Convention on Friday, February 24, at Kaiser's Hall. Forty-seven delegates were present, representing seventeen out of the twenty-seven wards that the city is composed of. Richard Koeppel, chairmen of the County Committee, called the sometion to order at 8.20 p. m. Fleenig was elected chairman pro-tem, and Bottema secretary pro-tem. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and while the committee was at work the Schulzelin V. work, the Socialistic Liedertafel sang the Marseillaise, Then Comrade Frank R. Wilke addressed the convention. After a rapid review of the attempt from certain quartes, that had ever trafficked with the lafor vote, and that now was seeking to do the same with the aid of the Debserie, and flaunting the false colors of the Scotlist Labor Party, Comrade Wilke out at the aims, tactics and principles of the S. L. P. The short but striking speech met with great applause.

Fakirs Scored.

After accepting the report of the com-Wilke addressed the convention. After

After accepting the report of the committee on condentials the chairman and secretary pro tem were elected permanent officers. Then a Committee on Res olutions and Platform was appointed and withdress to the ante-room. While and withdress to the ante-room. While they were absent, Comrade Minkley took the floor and stirred up the delegates and the many sympathizers present by a brilliant speech in German. Comrade Minkley did not spare the fakirs, whether political or economic, and he concluded his address, which was often interrupted by long and enthusiastic applause, with three cheers for the only party that stands for the interests of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

Conventions and "Conventions."

Conrado Minkley was followed

Comrade Koeppel, who spoke in English. He called the attention of the convention and visitors to the great difference between this convention and an other one that was held two weeks before by the Social Democracy, so-called. "We have not 150 delegates," said the speaker. "like the Debsites, it is true; but, if you look over this convention and its fortyseven delegates, you will find it to be a bona fide convention of wage workers only. We despise all dirty work, such as used by the local leaders of the Debs Democrats for the purpose of securing a big crowd and fooling people. For this reason you will find no Republican nor Democrat sitting and voting at our convention, as was done at the Debs convention on February 12. You do not find here any Wiemanns, Beimdickes, Huebners and other notorious labor fakirs, as starred at the Debsites' convention. You will gladly miss the "Agents of Heaven," small traders, sport-Socialists, me-too Socialists, and "all 'round good fellows." What you will find in our convention is straightforward Socialists and clear-cut Socialism." The comrade closed his address with an appeal to all present to spread our official organ, THE PEOPLE, among the English reading workers. Hereupon the Committee on Resolutions presented the following only. We despise all dirty work, such

Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party of Milwauthe platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United

States of America. Labor is the atlas on whose shoulders rests the whole superstructure of mod Labor creates all civilization. wealth, supports all the luxury and idlecapitalist class, but retains for itself only a bare existence. The capcreated by labor, constitutes only four per cent, whereas the working class constitutes seventy-five per cent of the popu lation, and by its votes may change this ism, and substitute instead a government for all of the people to be benefited col-

ism, and substitute instead a government for all of the people to be benefited collectively, and not for the benefit of a few capitalists, as at present.

While we aim at nothing short of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we present the following plans for the immediate benefit of our people, declaring expressly, however, that the working class can not expect such benefits from the representatives of the capitalist class, but must elect representatives of their own class, which alone has an interest in effecting the following demands:

Waereas, Class interest and class politics are inseparable divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor fleecers are always united on the question of labor fleecing. So-called independent or citizens' movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class.

Resolved, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working class interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

Whereas, The franchises for street-railways is Milwaukee have been corruptly granted to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the political tools of the capitalist class in the City Council,

Resolved. That we demand the uncon-

litical tools of the capitalist class in the City Council,

Resolved. That we demand the unconditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and property that have been alienated from the people and that the wagesearners employed on such municipal railways, water works, lighting plants, etc., shall operate the same in the interest of the working class.

according to the following peincples: (1)
The employees to elect their own superintendent and foremen. (2) No wage
worker to receive less than \$3 a day,
the working day not to exceed eight hours
a day. (3) A portion of the profits to
be set aside as a pension fund for aged
or disabled workers. (4) No employee shall be discharged for political
reasons.

reasons.

Whereas, The mere right to vote for candidates who, when elected, may act as they please during their term of office,

candidates who, when elected, may act as they please during their term of office, is a mere burlesque on democracy.

Resolved, That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum, initiative and imperative mandate, every official elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month, at a public meeting of the members of the Party in Milwaukee. He shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the Party in Milwaukee. We demand the abolition of the contract system in all municipal work.

We further demand that children of parents without means be furnished with waim meals and clothes free of charge. We demand that school children be furnished with free text books.

The city to furnish in the workingmen's districts as many commodious bath houses as may be needed, the use of the same to be free to the public.

The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

In conclusion we call the attention of all wage workers to the fact that we

lated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

In conclusion we call the attention of all wage workers to the fact that we are not pleading the morality or fitness of our candidates, though we believe them to be as honest and intelligent as any in the field. We do plead the principles in the foregoing platform. Good men may die or become corrupted, and thus destroy the value of a political movement which depends upon the personality or goodness of a man, or set of men, but principles remain forever. So we advise you to vote for principles—not for men.

The Socialist Labor Party never com promises truth to make a friend; never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy In firm assurance of final vican enemy In firm assurance of final vic-tory, it pursues its course unswerved by desire for temporary advantage. Its propaganda is not alone to educate; it is to organize the working class for the conquest of the political power; for the complete overthrow of the capitalist sys-tem and in its stead the ushering in of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Until that mission is accomplished, it will stand firm as a rock, yet alert and watchful, vielding nothing.

After the platform was adopted, nom-inations for city officials were made. The following comrades were unani-mously nominated:

The Ticket. For Mayor, For City Comptroller, MORITZ SEHM.

For City Treasurer, FRANK MENSING. The Central Committee was author ized to fill vacancies. With three rousing cheers for the international revolu-tionary labor movement, expressed in America by the Socialist Labor Party, the convention adjourned.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Moving Onward. PITTSBURG, PA., March 1.-The municinal elections held in this, Allegheny, county on the 20th of last month, record good progress.

In the county, the Party's vote rose to 2,000, which is an increase of over 900 votes. This places the Socialist La-bor Party on the list of officially recog-

In this city, Edward Messer, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Comptroller, polled 470 votes, or two per cent of the total.

troller, polled 470 votes, or two per cent of the total.

Besides this, ten Socialist Labor Party inspectors are elected.

In Allegheny, the Party elects four Election inspectors.

In McKeesport, a Socialist Labor Party Councilman, Allan J. Nelson, was elected, while the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor, Hunter, polled twenty votes more than the Democrat.

Unlike the "Reform" parties, the Socialist Labor Party does not flare up and go down again. It stands firm, can not be shaken from its bearings, and moves onward and upward. It now occupies the third column here.

READING, PA., Feb. 28.—The only ward organized by the Socialist Labor Party, the Tenth Ward, found this year a Socialist Labor Party candidate for Common Council and one for School Director, to contest the field. Silas Hinkel polled fourteen votes for Council, and Harry Bellman thirty-nine for School Director.

In Pawtucket, R. I.

PAWTUCKET, March 1.—The Socialist Labor Party of Pawtucket has once more entered the political arena with a full legislative ticket. Owing to the obnoxious caucus act, which was especially designed to cripple our movement, under the guise of purifying the caususes, we have found it more convenient to file nomination papers than to hold caucuses.

At a well attended and enthusiastic meeting, at which every comrade seemed to be imbued with the spirit of hopeful determination, the following ticket was placed in nomination:

Senator NELSON WHITE. Representatives, ROBERT A. HABERSHAW, CHARLES H. DANA. PATRICK J. CONOLE. HERBERT LONGWORTH. GEORGE E. MILLER. JOHN J. RECWEY. JOHN H. BARKER.

Our Party was never in a better con dition to make a grand showing in Pawlished permanent headquarters and are holding public meetings every Sunday evening. The people are becoming intensely interested in our cause, and we are confident that now the hollowness of this so-called prosperity has been discovered. Pawtucket will be heard from in no unmistakable manner on election day.

ROBERT F. HUNT,

Organizer. lished permanent headquarters and are

A Document Worth Its Weight in Gold.

The Quincy S. D. P. Mayoralty Candidate Uses that Party the Same as He Would Use a Dead Horse, Lying on the Street, To Paste an Advertisement of his Business On-Party and Standard-Bearers Throw Light upon Each Other.

QUINCY, Mass., March 5.—The Social Democracy of this place kills itself off

Just One Document.

This document is four pages in size: its front page is taken up with a picture of Gustave B. Bates, the Social Democratic nominee for Mayor; the fourth page is taken up with what purports to be a platform; and the two inside pages contain Mr. Bates "Letter of Acceptance and "Record." It is these two pages that render the document immortal, so immortal that he document can no longer be had for love or money. The Socialists, appreciating its value, promptly supplied themselves with copies, which they pre-serve as relics, and which they read to their friends amidst roars of laughter.

The Record,

Mr. Bates' record consists of nine points, besides an extensive advertisement of his business. The first one is that he is "one of the largest taxpayers and property-holders in Quincy" and surproperty-noners in Quincy" and sur-roundings; other points enumerate the Secret Societies of which he is a mem-ber; another credits him with the distinc-tion of being a meber of the Young Men's Christian Association; yet another point is that for ten years he has been a mem-ber of the Quincy Yacht Club; etc., etc. With such a record as a "reformer," Mr. Bates'

Letter of Acceptance

should offer no surprises. But it does Mr. Bates declares that he is "non-par tisan:" a candiate of one party, and that party one that at convenient places pro-nounces itself "revolutionary," one should expect to be decidedly partisan. Not so with the Social Democratic candidates: they are broad enough to be all things to all men.

Mr. Butes then promises the readjust-ment of the taxes on real estate so as to relieve the "working people who are now overburdened" by the unjust real estate taxation. In other words, the leading taxpayer of Quicy wants to become Mayor, like any other capitalist "reformer," upon the suffrage of the workers, and for the purpose of relieving himself from the burden of having to contribute to the support of the Government for the protection of the property that he has plundered the workers of.

Common Sense

Mr. Bates pronounces himself there upon in favor of "commonsense." and speaks of himself as a "brother-working-

Is "commonsense" an absolute thing? There are as many different sorts of "commonsense" as there are class interlabor-fleecing, yacht club member, proplabor-fleecing, yacht club member, property-holding, large tax-payer Bates is to scoop up as much of the products of labor as he can, lest his yacht club luxuries and other properties be endangered; the "commonsense" that suits the wage earners of Quincy is to keep themselves as much of their own product as they can, furnish themselves with all the luxuries reachable, and let the Bateses, together with all other labor skinners, sweat for their own yacht clubs and other frolics.

Brother Capitalist.

Again, the expr has to live, even if he himself does so work, upon what he fleeces his employees of. If he could get no fleecings out them, he would not employ them. The "brotherhood" of the employer and his employee, is like the brotherhood of the parasite and the body it sucks an existence out of. There may be an employer, and therefore a fleecer of labor, who man would keep up his fleecings to pro-vide himself with the means to abolish the fleecing system of capitalism, and feeling that, if he gave that up, he would lose the means to fight capitalism with, besides getting fleeced himself. Such a man might, in a sense, call himself the man might, in a sense, call himself the brother of his workmen, but such brotherhood would appear from his general stand otherwise. His outspoken opposition to the capitalist system, and his consitent, intelligent promotion of class-consciousness among the working-class would place him above suspicion. Not so with Social Democrat Bates. Not a line, or a word indicates that he aims at the abolition of the capitalist class.

Fool or Knave.

Mr. Bates' document shows him to be either a visonary sort of man, who knows not what he is running up against, and. knowing, would scoot; or a knave bourgeois who is advertising himself and his business, using for that purpose a politcal party, the same as he would use

political party, the same as he would use
a dead horse lying on the street to paste
his advertising placards on.
As a Movement will throw light upon
the men who carry it, so do the sort of
people who rank themselves in a Movement throw light upon the sort of Movement tha they are engaed in.
The Social or Debs Democracy and
the Social or Debs Democracy and
the Social or Debs Democrats illuminate
each other.
B.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See a your subscription expires. Renow in it will prevent interruption in the mailing the paper and facilitate work at the office.

THE PEOPLE.

lished by the Socialist Labor Party, Hon National Secretary, at 61 Beckman stre Room 305, New York

EVERY SUNDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, % cent copy; 500 or more, ½ cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communica-tions will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, on April 6, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| In 1888 (Presidential) | 2,068 |
|------------------------|--------|
| In 1890 | |
| In 1892 (Presidential) | 21,157 |
| In 1894 | |
| In 1896 (Presidential) | 36,564 |
| In 1898 | |
| In 1899 | |
| | |

In the silent halls of death Then go not, like the quarry slave at night, Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams -RRYANT.

THE MURDER OF MIKE DEVINE.

In a revolution, the first bloodshed is always the rallying point for a clarion call to arms. The Socialist Revolution, for the present at least, is being forwarded at the ballot box; and if there-is one thing that should be used as a clarion call during the coming campaign it is "The Murder of MIKE DEVINE." Members of the proletariat have before this fallen beneath the murderous missiles of the capitalist class, but this is the first time in the history of the Socialist Labor Party that a man wearing an Arm and Hammer button has been deliberately hounded to the grave.

A number of months ago a Section of the Socialist Labor Party was organized at Burke, Idaho. Among the charter members was MIKE DEVINE. And when the miners were coralled in the Bull Pen, of course MIRE DEVINE was there. Pneumonia attacked him, and, strong and robust though he was, the beastly sanitary conditions of the Bull Pen sapped his vitality, and he knew that he was facing the grim specter.

He pleaded that his wife and child might be allowed to see him.

"No!" thundered the capitalist brute

in charge of the prison. His friends pleaded for him. "The

man is dying," they said.

"No, and again no!" cried the military lackey of the Republican President MCKINLEY

Then-

With the glaze of death in his eyes and the death-rattle in his throat, he raised himself on one elbow, gave one last loving look at his fellow-prisoners, and shouted:

BOYS, DAMN THESE MURDERERS: STAND BY THE UNION! DON'T SIGN THE PERMIT!

Then he fell over dead.

And MIKE DEVINE, a member in good standing of the Socialist Labor Party and a worker for the Socialist Republic, was murdered.

Well does Stanislaus Cullen say:

Seventeen hundred and seventy saw Yankee
men shot dead.
In fifty-nine John Brown was hanged—
read ye the omen red.
King Gronok went down. Black slavery
died. Ye capitalists mark the

sign:
Ye tolled the knell of your system's rule
when you murdered Mike Drvine. Listen, O Workers, and answer: How shall we best serve the Cause He was murdered for defending? How best change the brutal laws.

That they tortured him to death with? Heed the words of MIKE DEVINE: Vote to over the mire and workshop. For the Robber Class don't sign?

In the Bull Pen at Wardner the capitalist class dealt its first bloody blow to the Socialist proletariat and made a breach in the front ranks of the militant army of Socialism. But from his grave a hundred crimson banners will wave, and in his place a thousand staiwarts will stand. And when the day comes that the flag of the Socialist Republic shall float

we will build with the broken chains of the wage-slave, in memory of Mike I wine. Close up the ranks!

from every flagstaff in the nation, then

JULIAN PIERCE.

WHY "PHILANTHROPY" HALTS.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a chapter from Manx' "Capital" on the laborious poor, showing the needfulness of these to capitalist society, and how they actually constitute the mine from which is drawn the affluence of the capitalists, and upon which their wealth rests. The article also shows with citations from distinguished capitalist economists that, while the relieving of the wants of the poor is a wise act, yet the curing of the evil would be folly, inasmuch as it would cut off capitalist soclety from its base of supplies. These observations explain a certain phenomenon that is of frequent recurrence, and that is otherwise puszling, to wit, the halting attitude of Philanthropy.

When the "Philanthropist" starts in, he wraps himself in a cloak of humane phrases: the love for his kind seems to dominate his mind: "do unto others as you would be done by" seems to be his guiding star. And yet, ere one knows. his course begins to veer. He whose mind is dominated by love for his kind, whose conduct is guided by the principle to do unto others as he would be done by, canot but be anxious to cure, as well as alleviate, pain; with such a person, the idea of stopping short of a cure, much more so the deliberate preventing of a cure, and deliberate nursing of the ill must be wholly absent from his mind; and utterly repellant must to such a person be the idea of nursing the evil itself, so as to have a perennial opportunity to exercise philanthropy. Not so the "Philanthropist." He will go so far and no further. He will alleviate, but not cure: the proposition to cure is decried by nim with all the invectives at his

Of this we are just being furnished with an illustration by Philanthropist JACOB S. RIIS. The tenement house sys tem he loathes: it breed, untold evils among the poor. Now, then, does he set his cap to abolishing the tenement house system? Oh, no! His whole aim is to "reduce the evil." The tenement house breeder of whole volumes of ills is to have its wings clipped so that it may breed only half volumes; and as to de stroying the capitalist system itselfthat microbe one of whose secretions is the tenement house system impurityperish the thought! Not only would Philanthropist Rus not be so "unpatriotic," he does his level best to uphold the putrid microbe by singing the praises of one of its pillars-THEODORE ROOSE-VELT, of improved policeman's club rep-

As stated in the pamphlet "The Class Struggle," now about to be republished by the Labor News Co.:

by the Labor News Co.:

Poverty is feit by the capitalist class to be a source of dauger for the whole social fabric; it breeds famine, pestlience and crime. Accordingly, a few of the more clear-headed and more humane among the capitalist class are willing to do something for the proletariat; but the bulk of these, who neither dare nor can afford to break with their own class, the problem is not the Abolition, but only the Alleviation of poverty. To abolish poverty were to abolish the proletariat, and that is not their purpose. The proletariat is, by all means, to continue, able to work, and satisfied with its condition. This is the extent to which capitalist philanthropy goes, or can go.

The working class must rely upon itself

The working class must rely upon itself alone. It must itself be the bestower upon itself of whatever good things it is to enjoy. All other sources are but sources of degrading alms and fettering

THE DAILY PEOPLE is approaching visibly and audibly to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear.

Close observers will have noticed that the present People has been going through a period of transition during the last three weeks. It is now set up on its own linotype machine, in its own composing rooms-a step towards the daily; furthermore it is set up in the type of the daily papers. These preparatory steps for the event of next July 1 have not been unaccompanied with technical difficulties. These were virtually overcome last week, and are wholly overcome now. The net result of the change so far is that THE PEOPLE contains near ly two more columns of reading matter, due to the difference in type.

Another change, not quite so pleasant to the readers, is that they will receive the paper somewhat later than usually It has been found advisable to go to press a day later so as to give time for communications and other matter to go At any rate, under the new regime, THE PEOPLE will be mailed Thursday morn ing early.

Mr. Lyman Abbott, a Reformer and lecturer, has brought the art of humbug common to reformers and professions. lecturers to perfection.

In a recent lecture on the Social Question, he says in one place:

It is something that every man in America owns himself.

And just before that he says:

We abolish feudalism and there springs up in its place a capitalistic system. In which all the tools are owned by the few, and THE MANY CAN WORK ONLY WITH THE CONSENT OF THE OWNERS.

Now which is which? A social system, in which "the many can work only with the consent of the few owners of the tools," surely can not be a social system in which every man owns himself. The man who, can not work; i. e., live without the consent of another, whatever he owns, surely does not own himself. It consequently must follow that in America, where this social system exists, every man does not own himself. But Mr. Lyman Abbott says that in America "every man does own What is the sequence? Either that we have no capitalist system in America, in which case Mr. Lyman Abbott neglected to say what we did have, or that we do have capitalism here and Mr. Abbott is carrying water on both shoulders telling a bit of truth to make his lecture tart and then slobbering the truth over with a bit of blarney not to frighten away moneyed backers of his

Such are the Cagliostros of this gen

low citizens, the illuminating fact of the occasion being that, at the conclusion of the speeches, the hat was passed around to take a collection to start the The magnificent sum of \$17.18 trust. was collected, and the announcement thereof was greeted as "a step towards

Between these Trustifiers and the "Socialist colonizationists," like Mr. Lermond, the "Socialist" candidate for governor in Maine, who schemes a colony of 100,000 people, each depositing \$100, and thus beginning with \$10,000,000, the country is sure to be kept in a roar for some time to come.

The "Socialist." James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, must by this time be making the painful discovery of the truth of the saying that is imputed to Lincoln to the effect that you may cheat some peo ple all the time, and you may cheat all the people some time, but you can't cheat all the people all the time...

He appeared recently in Providence, R. I., where he was announced to deliver the first of a series of lectures in which he was to annihilate the Socialist Labor He delivered his first lecture. and that was also his last. The reception he got was not encouraging. The audience was too hard-hearted for him.

The consumption, appendicitis-in-theegs, erysipelas-in-the-nose, rheumatism in-the-ear and other dodges of sickness in his and in the body of his family, with which he seeks to captivate sympathy, left the audience unmoved, even caused him to be guyed.

Sic transit gloria dodgi!

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the Revolution held on the 28th of last month an exciting meeting in the city. during which excitement a variety of patriotic pussies leaped out of a variety of bags. One was a circular issued by one of the members in which the following passage occurs:

Two years ago this society rose against tyramous and unheard-of high-handedness of the clique who have ridden the organization since its birth and smote them. Why do these people struggle so desperately to keep themselves in office? Hecause they are interested in a printing concern that monopolizes the printing of our society, an item of tremendous expense during the past two years. Most of it is uncalled for and unnecessary.

These Sons, interested in printing and other concerns, and who utilize their Sonship so as to turn the flow of the circulating medium into their pockets, may serve a purpose, however round about, in eme of nature. They serve as foot notes on patriotism.

What has been wrongly called the "Labor Momevent," is just now making an odd exhibition of itself.

In Chicago "organized" Labor and "unorganized" Labor are organized in mutual warfare in the building trades.

Here in New York, "pickets" of the International Typographical Union are hunting up the wives of the Sun's employees and telling them that their husbands are not at work at all, but spending their time with fast women.

What does all this mean? The Labor Movement? No! The Class Struggle? No!-It means a wrangle for jobs, in which intellectual and physical effort is put forth against one another by fellowcompetitors, upon the same mean and criminal plane that small and big traders fight one another.

Pure and simple methods are not even remotely the methods of the Labor Movement—they are repellant to the Labor Movement. They are caricatures of the methods of the bourgeois.

Never before in its history has the Party had so many agitators in the field as since its striking arm became free, by the dumping of the reactionists.

Keep is touring Ohio; Schulberg, Con necticut; Maloney, Massachusetts; Peter Damm, the Middle States: Dalton, the Rocky Mountain States; Hickey, New York and New Jersey; and Indiana is preparing to put a man in the field for the purpose of organizing glassworkers and miners' Alliances; Colorado, Utah and California are arranging with the same object. Besides these, numerous other tours of shorter length are springing up constantly.

What with this, the DAILY Proper and the increased activity of the Labor News Company, the Party is evidently in A No. 1 fighting trim.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Seattle, Wash., Pacific Wave, a publication of the students of the University of Washington has a lengthy article on the platform of the Socialist Labor Party recently adopted in its city for the municipal campaign. The criticism is friendly, but both that which it approves and that which it disapproves de notes much greenness

It is, in the first place, a sign of greenness to ignore the general princi-ples of Socialism enunciated in a Socialist platform, pick out a few planks of local demands for immediate enforcement which lose all sense, or acquire a very different sense, when taken apart from their context, and then bestow praises upon them. This is just what the Pacific Wave

The Pacific Wave speaks approvingly "free baths," "municipal hospitals," etc., and declares these to be things already found in many American cities. To imagine that these things, demanded by cocialism, have any feature essentially alike to the things one now has, is a blunder into which one can fall only when he looks at the "demands" apart from the Socialist principles that pre What we now have are essentially charitable concerns, and needs must be so seeing that they proceed from capitalist principles, which need for their basis a A Grocers' Trust was started last week in Boston: at least the attempt was made. The affair was unique. It betrayed better than anything yet has the moon-calf make-up of many of our fel-

a different color." The approval of them must be upon ground different from the approval of charities.

Again, the Pacific Wave has misgivings on the score of calling capitalists spectable criminals;" it censures the Socialist Labor Party platform for using the term on the ground that such terms "are more apt to lose votes than to gain This also proceeds from a misapprehension of the situation. Whose votes is the Socialist Labor Party apt to lose for using such language? Pacific Ware evidently must mean capitalist votes. If it devotes a little study to Socialist literature, that is to say, to sound literature on sociology, the Pacific Wave will discover that for the Socialist Labor Party to bait its hooks for capitalists' votes would be as robust an act of folly as for a fisherman to bait his hook for trout in mid-ocean; he would catch neither trouts (which are not there) nor redsnappers (which are there): ditto, ditto, with a Socialist La-bor Party platform worded to catch capitalist votes.

Among the "International Notes" of the London, England, Justice, the following item is found:

The Massachusetts Socialists have joined the New Socialist Party.

Shades of the Goddess Confusion! What is that "New Socialist Party?" When was it born? Where? What does it stand for? Whence came it, and on what occasion was it joined by "the Massachusetts Socialists?" On all these subjects people in America are wholly uninseeing they know nothing of the "New Party," or of defection of Socialists, in Massachusetts or elsewhere,

If our European friends take no more care about what they publish on America than, judging from this and similar items, they are in the habit of doing, their readers' minds will be in as confused a condition on American affairs as Artemus Ward found his stomach to be in after a week's diet of potatc-and-fish hash in Oberlin College.

In pursuit of its decision announced in these columns last week, to boodle with the Democratic party in the approaching campaign, the Pueblo, Col. Courier is now out with articles against 'government by injunction," just the same as Altgeld, when two years ago he, the inventor of the phrase, stumped Missouri for a Democratic judge whos prominence had been gained by issuing savage injunctions against workingmen

The Leipzig, Germany, Volkszeitung has an article in which the startling passage occurs:

The National Liberal leader Tichende fer recommends, as a means whereby "neutralize" the Socialist trade unions, entrance of non-Socialists in those bodie

In other words, the German capitalist is coming up to his American brother. In Germany, on the continent generally, the capitalist methods of chicanery have so far limited themselves to the market, they had not yet invaded the political field. This invasion is a symptom of a high degree of capitalist development, and has long been reached here. now being reached in Germany. The labor fakir and his dupe-tool, the pure and simple union, are now looming up there too as capitalist weapons. If our comrades in Germany are wise, they will drop the triviality of looking upon the Labor Movement of America as "a confused kink of petty quarrels," study it intensely, and profit by its teaching. They have much to learn from America, and if they neglect to equip themselves with the information gathered here, they simply invite trouble upon their own heads.

The Tokyo, Japan, Labor World contributes on its English page the following bit of information on the way capitalists look upon Socialists:

The Sociological Association has had two debates on capital punishment and decided in favor of abolishing hanging. A point made by an 'Imperial University man for supporting the law is characteristic of the honorable institution as well as interesting. We will give it to show our readers how moble and truth lowng a spirt dominates the Imperial University! The square-capped gentleman said somewhat in this strain: We oppose the abolishment of the capital punishment, because we have before us a possible growth of Socialism and rain: We oppose the abolishment of the pital punishment, because we have bere-us a possible growth of Socialism and minus, and this poisonous principle ill surely come to conflict with a c will surely come to conflict with our na-tionalism (a narrow, blgoted foreign-hating and misguided partiotism fostered purpose-ly for self-gain to the noble institution and its sons) and we must put down these gam-inish Socialists and hang them in honor and glory of the Nationalism!"

Such a spirit, though fostered and held up by our Hakushi and Gakushi, ought to be condemmed to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT while we still have the law.

Lectures.

BRADDOCK, PA.

March 11, 2 p. m.—Agitation meeting, S. L. P. Headquarters, corner Ninth street and Braddock avenue. Members of Braddock, McKeesport, Wilmerding, East Pittsburg, Port Peary and Homestead are especially invited.

pecially invited.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 11, 3 p. m.—Thomas A. Hickey,
"Uncompromising Socialism;" Orchestrion

Hall, 5 Boerum street.

March 11, 8 p. m.—B. Hughes, "Blind

Samsons;" Wursler's Hall, 315 Washington stre

ton street.

DETROIT. MICH.
March 11, 2.30 p. 12.—R. B. Meyer. "The
Socialist Labor Party and Reform Movements;" 313 Gratiot avenue.
March 18, 2.39 p. m.—Henry Ubricht;
"Collective Social Effort;" 313 Gratiot av-

EAST NEWARK, N. J.
March 18.—Harry Oakes, "The Socialist
Labor Party;" Ball's Hall, corner Grand
and Central avenues.

Labor Party; Ball's Hall, corner Grand and Central avenues.

NEW YORK.

March 9.—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism;" Headpuarters 30th Assembly District, 1706 First avenue.

March 9.—Julian Pierce, "Capital, Capitalist, and the Capitalist System of Preduction," headquarters 16th Assembly District, 98 Ayenue C.

March 11.—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism;" Club Rooms, 169 East 100th street.

March 11.—Julian Pierce, "Capital, Capitalists and the Capitalist System of Production," Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.

March 11.—Thomas A. Hickey, "Uncompromising Socialism;" 3893 Third avenue.

March 12.—Thomas A. Hickey, "The Mission of the Socialist Labor Party; Club Rooms, 441 West 30th street.

PROVIDENCE, E. I.

March 11, 7.45 p. m.—T. P. Muldowney, "Classes; "Textile Hall, Olneyville square.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

March 11, 8 p. m.—J. Robertson, cialism;" 900% March street (Pythian Castle).

March 11, 8 h. m. ism;" 909 1/2 Market street (Pythian Castle).

March 18, 8 p. m.—Jane A. Rouiston,
"The Coming Slavery;" 909 1/2 Market street (Pythian Castle).



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN.-I am tired of all these political discussions that are going on. It makes my head swim to see them in the papers. It is row, row, n the papers. It is row, row, "Gold standard," "double standrow. "Gold standard," "double standard," "protection," "Socialism," "expansion," "Populism," "Imsion," "anti-expansion," "populism," "Imsion," "Im perialism," heavens know what all! I used to read up on all that and ttake an interest in the political issues. But I won't any more. I am going to drop it all, and mind my own business.

UNCLE SAM .- That might not be a bad idea, provided the political issues too dropped you and did not interfere in your business.

B. J .- Well, I won't let them inter-

U. S .- What is your "business?" B. J.—I have a little grocery store. U. S .- And you imagine you could run that uninterfered with, if you interfere

with nobody? B. J .- Why, of course.

U. S .- Can you get along without customers? B. J.-How foolish you talk. Of

course I need customers. U. S .- Now suppose that the employers of your customers reduce their wages, will they have as much to expend in gro-

ceries as before? B. J. (with an angry look that tells "I ave been there'ly-No, won't have as much.

U. S .- Can you prevent it?

B. J.—No. U. S.—Why not?

B. J. (impatiently)-How you talk!

U. S.—You can't prevent it, eh? B. J.—'Course not!

U. S .- Consequently the loss of revnue of the men will interfere with your business, ch?

B. J. bitcs his lips.

U. S .- You know that the machine displaces workmen, don't you? B. J.—Yes. U. S .- Every new machine puts out

workmen, and every improvement puts out some more, eh?

B. J.-Yes. U. S .-- Now suppose the employers of your customers get new machines, what becomes of the others? Will they have

any money to buy groceries from you? B. J. (angler still)-No, they won't! U. S .- Consequently the conduct of the employers interferes with your busi-

ness, eh? B. J. grows quite red in the face. U. S .- But that's not all. not heard of the department stores?

B. J. (walking backwards and forwards impatiently)—Have I heard of them? HEARD of them? HEARD of them? By Jericho! I've HEARD of them, and FELT them, too.

U. S .- These large capitalist concerns are more attractive than the little ones. eh?

B. J .- If that were all! They can afford to sell so much cheaper; and they take our customers right from under our

U. S .- Just so. These large concentrations of capital interfere, will ye nil ye, with your business?

B. J.-Yes, yes, yes.

U. S .- Whether you will or no?

B. J.-Yes; will I or nil I: U. S .- Thus you see, my good man, away from, or dropping the political is sues of the day, or turning your back upon them. They won't drop you. They will hold you fast. What good does it do you to run away, if they can and do

overtake you?

B. J.—Now what is a man to do?

U. S .- Even a rat pursued turns to bay, and shall man do less? B. J .- What good will turning to bay

U. S .- The good that fighting always does. It starts the settling of the question. No question is ever settled until it is settled right, The fight will and must continue until the right cause pre-

vails. B. J .- But who is to tell which is right?

U. S .- The prevailing, finally prevail ing, one always is the right cause B. J.—And in the meantime? U. S.—Everyone should fight as hard

as he knows how for what he considers the right thing.

B. J.—Well, I for one don't know which of all these is right.

U. S .- And yet it is as easy as rolling off a log to know what course a man should take. B. J .- I find it damned hard.

U. S .- Look you here. Is it to your interest to live or starve? B. J .- Why, of course, to live.

U. S .- Is life becoming easier or B. J.-Harder, by thunder!

U. S.—What makes it harder for you? B. J.—The inability of people to buy U. S .- And what makes that harder?

B. J.—I'm stumped!
U. S.—Did you not realise that the machine pauperised your customers, and the large stores undersold you?
B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—Does the machine cause less

goods or more goods to be produced?

B. J.—More, immensely more.
U. S.—Stick a pin there. And, taking it as a whole, which is more sensi lot of small stores or a few large as well stocked ones?.

B. J.—The large ones, but where

would I come in?

U. S .- You realize that the mach produces infinitely more than have work, hence you must realize that there is something wrong somewhere in that despite increased production, there increased poverty. You realise that large store is better than many picar ones, hence there must be so wrong if, despite such advantage, the

would be people who suffer by it—

B. J.—That's all right, but the edy?

U. S .-- Can "Expansion," or "Antipansion," a Gold standard or n Sanstandard, or Protection, or Free Trans remove these evils?

B. J.-Don't see how they could U. S.—Nor does anybody else. Suppose that the machine, and the last and the factories were owned by people and operated by them, there be any idle capitalists to sponge all the property of the people, redar wages, throw men out of work and the by make the whole community suffer?

B. J.-Guess not. U. S .- That's all the milk there is the the cocoanut. And that is Socialism. And that is what you should fight for.

THE "BULL PEN."

A Scathing Criticism of Capitalism the Labor Fakir.

The vigor of a political movement is often shown by its ability to seize the occurrences of everyday life and utilize them as exemplifications of the prisciples being fought for. Along this line of activity, among others, the Socialis Labor Party is demonstrating that it is extremely vigorous. A few months ago the National Executive Committee of the Party took up the burning question of taxation, and published the pamphle "Taxation" to prove that it is a burning question which does not burn the work ing class.

Then came the war in the Philippine and about the time the discussion of imperialism was at its height, the Nation al Executive Committee asserted itself by publishing that most excellent pamphlet on "Territorial Expansion." which treat the question as it concerns the working Lately there has been considerable talk

of the Bull Pen at Wardner, Idaho where the gold-standard Federal troops, in conjunction with the silver-standard in conjunction with the kilver-stand State troops deliberately murdered number of the working class. The off usserted and proven Socialist principle that every political party except the Socialist Labor Party is an enemy of the working class, found singular demonstra-tion in the Bull Pen. The Republican President McKinley, and the Free Silver Democratic Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and the Populist Governor Smith of Montana, worked hand in hand to hound the Bull Pen victims to the peni-

tentiary or to the grave. The opportunity to teach a lesson was not to be lost, and Thomas A. Hickey, who had spent some time in Idaho, we delegated to write up the history of the affair. The readers of the Bull Per

edition of THE PEOPLE will recall with what cleverness the write-up was ac plished. Since then the matter has been revised largely rewritten, numerous addit

made, and can now be obtained in pa let form. A complete history is give therein of the development of the Small ard Oil interests in Idaho, and of the various rebellions on the part of the miners since 1887. The events leading up to the destruction of the conc are related in full, and the Bull Po acrocity is described in language that is at the same time scathing and sympathetic. The "pure and simplers" are dealt merited blows, and the political jumping-jacks in the Western States are shown up in their true colors. A gland at the contents will indicate the com-

prehensiveness of the pamphlet.

prebensiveness of the pamphlet.

Pre-Historical—Before 1892.
The Big Fight of '92.
Politics in Idaho.
The Battle of April 20, '99—How the Concentrator Was Blown Up.
The Bull Pen.
The Murder of Mike Devine.
The Famous "Permit to Work."
Tunneling for Liberty.
The Legal Side—Capitalists as Laberts of the Concentration of the

The Lega.
breakers.
The Labor Fakir.
The Political Side.
The Western Federation of Miners.
The Socialist Labor Party.
The Socialist Labor Party.

valuable pamphlets published by the Par-"The Bull Pen" is one of the ty for the following specific purposes:

1. To prove that to perpetuate

damnable system of capitalism the cap talist class does not hesitate and is ready to murder the working class.
.. To prove that the most see dering is that slime of the earth, the

And as a call to action it is ex as the following admonition to the West ern Federation of Miners will show:

ern Federation of Miners will show:
From every hill, ravine and housetop in
the West the banner of the Socialist Labor
Party must be finated. Error must be
grappled with and overthrown, not conpromised. The position of the miners and
be that of men standing in the trench will
the sword drawn and the scabbard theret
away, never to be sheathed while wage and
ery exists. They must vote themselves of
the right side of the guna, the policions
clubs, and the deputies' beyonets.
must vote themselves into the erains of the
Judges, of the Courts, knowing that if the
fall to do so, with the power in their head
they are not fit to be free; but they are
do it, and do it well, for in that way he
can Buil Pens be abolished.

The beautiful poem entitled

The beautiful poem entitled "Man Devine," by Stanislaus Cullen, faces the title page. Taken all in all, "The Bell Den" to Pen" is a magnificent book for prope

Five cents a copy.
Ten copies, 30 cents.
One hundred copies, \$2.50.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPARY.

\$67 East 20d Street, New York

THE LABORIOUS POOR

Prestial to the Permanence of Capitalist Society.

in which the wage working class and multiplies itself, in no way the fundamental character of capi production. As simple reproduc-constantly reproduces the capital on itself; i. c., the relation of capis on the one hand, and wage workthe other, so reproduction on a sive scale; i. c., accumulation, rethe capital relation on a proscale: more capitalists, or larger ive scale: more capitalists, or larger italists, at this pole, more wage works at that. The reproduction of a mass also power, which must incessantly incorporate itself with capital for that it is expansion; which cannot get from capital, and whose enslavet to capital is only concealed by the tot of individual capitalists to whom alls itself—this reproduction of labor forms, in fact, an essential of the fuction of capital itself. Accumulation of capital is, therefore, increase the proletariat.

Striking Quotations.

ical economy grasped this fact so aghly that Adam Smith, Ricardo, inaccurately identified accumulawith the consumption, by the prod tre laborers, of all the capitalized ert of the surplus product, or with its armetion into additional wage la-

As early as 1696 John Bellers says if one had a hundred thousand acres

land and as many pounds in money, and as many cattle, without a laborer, what would the rich man be but a laer? And, as the laborers make men rid, so, the more laborers, there will be the more rich men, . . . the labor of the poor being the mines of the rich." So, also, Bernard de Mandeville at the beginning of the eigteenth century: "It would be easier, where property is well out poor; for who would do the work? As they (the poor) ought to be from starving, so they should receive nothing worth saving. If, here and there, one of the lowest class, by uncomindustry and pinching his belly, lifts himself above the condition he was brought up in, nobody ought to hinder him; nay, it is undeniably the wisest ourse for every person in society, and for every private family, to be fru-ph! but it is the interest of all rich na-

and for every private family, to be frugal; but it is the interest of all rich nations that the greatest part of the poor should almost never be idle, and yet constant and a second almost never be idle, and yet consuming the period of the poor should almost never be idle, and yet consuming the period of the poor should almost never be idle, and yet consuming the period of the p and the fewer things a man wishes for, the more easily his necessities may be applied." What Mandeville, an honest,

the healargee and multiplies our desires:

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he law of capitulist production that at the bottom of the pretended "nat-eal law of population," reduces itself to this: The correlation between lation of capital and rate of wages nothing else than the correlation bethe unpaid labor transformed into and the additional paid labor ary for the setting in motion of way a relation between two magnetics, independent one of the other—the one hand the magnitude of the cone hand the magnitude of the cone hand the magnitude of the same is population—it is rather, at both the cone of the same is population of the same is population. If the quantity of abor, supplied by the working and accumulated by the capitalist acrosses so rapidly that its consists capital requires an extraary addition of paid labor, then will rise, and, all other circumstanting equal, the unpaid laborishes in proportion. But, as this diministion touches the point that the surplus labor that nourishes a longer supplied in normal is a longer supplied in normal areaction sets in; a smaller revenue is capitalized, accumulaway a relation between two magtion lags, and the movement of rise in wages receives a check. The rise of wages, therefore, is confined within the wages, therefore, is confined within the limits that not only leave intact the foundations of the capitalistic system, but also secure its reproduction on a progressive scale. The law of capitalistic accumulation, metamorphosed by economists into a pretended law of Nature, in reality merely states that the very nature of accumulation excludes every diminution in the degree of exploitation of labor, and every rise in the price of labor which could seriously imperil the continual reproduction, on an ever enlarging scale, of the capitalistic relation. It cannot be otherwise in a mode of production in which the laborer exists to satisfy the needs of self-expansion of existing values, instead of, on the contrary, material wealth existing to satisfy the needs of development on the part of the laborer.

As, in religion, man is governed by the products of his own brain, 20, in capitalistic products of his own hand.—Marx's Capital.

SOCIALIST BOOKS

| The state of the s | |
|--|--------|
| HICKEY, THOMAS A.: | |
| The Bull Pen | \$0.05 |
| AVELING, EDWARD: The Student's Marx: An introduc- | 5 |
| The Working Class Movement | |
| Charles Darwin and Karl Marri | 1.00 |
| AVELING, MRS. ELEANOR MARY | 10 |
| The Working Class Movement in | |
| England | |
| The Religion of Socialism | 1.00 |
| I De Ethics of Socialism | 1 00 |
| Outlooks from the New Standboint. | 1.00 |
| History of the Paris Commune | .25 |
| Bax and Morris: Socialism. Its Growth and Out- come | 1 00 |
| BEREL, AUGUST: | 1.00 |
| Woman in the Past, Present and | |
| The same in cloth | 25 |
| The same in cloth | 50 |
| BELLAMY, EDWARD: | |
| Looking Backward | 50 |
| Equality | 50 |
| CARPENTER, EDWARD: Civilization, Its Cause and Cure | 15 |
| BY A KNIGHT OF LABOR: Capitalism on Trial | 05 |
| CONNOLLY, JAMES: Erin's Hope | 05 |
| Dawson, W. H.: | |

ENGELS, FREDERICK:
The Condition of the Working Class
in England in 1844............ 1.44 Engels and Marx:
The Communist Manifesto...... 10

GRONLUND, LAWRENCE:
The Co-operative Commonwealth...
Socialism vs. Tax Reform...
Our Destiny... HAZELL, A. P.:
The Exploitation of Labor..... Howell, George: New and Old Trades Unionism... 1.00 New and Old Trades Unionism. 1.00
HYNDMAN, H. M.:
Economics of Socialism. 1.20
Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century. 1.00
Socialism and Slavery. 05
Marx's Theory of Value 05
HYNDMAN AND MOREIS:
A Summary of the Principles of
Socialism . 15
JACORY JOHANN:

To Sympathizers in Newark!

T. A. Hickey will speak next Wednesday Night, March 14, 1900, at Bitz's Hall, 4 Bowery Street, on "Scabs at Work and Scabs at the Polls."

GRAND RECEPTION GLYEN BY

Section Philadelphia, CELEBRATING THE PARIS COMMUNE...

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, At Odd Fellows' Hall, Third and Broome streets.

Ticket admitting Lady and Gentleman. 10 -

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND. Previously acknowledged for D. P.
Minor Fund. \$2470.81
Previously acknowledged for D. P.
Major Fund (old). 2661.26
Previously acknowledged for D. P.
Major Fund (new). 987.45
Received from E. Siff, Fin. Sec. D.
P. Conference. 159.00
Received for Minor Fund (C. Larsen, So. Tacoma, Wash., \$5; W.
Wasmuth, Brooklyn, Brooklyn,
N. Y., \$1.). 6.00

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received from sources other than those reprented in the DAILY PEOPLE Conference of New York:

Previously acknowledged ... \$183.00 Chr. Rossbach, \$1; Dr. Hager, \$1; John Bonacker, \$1.50; Louis* Hoeckel, \$1: Bruno Georgi, \$2: Rud. Zeh, 50c.; M. B. Wilcox, \$1: Frank Hauser, \$1; Chas. Rohr, \$1; Fred B. Stowe, \$1; Soz. Frauen Verein, per Mrs. Bonacher, \$10; per Chas. Rossbach, Gloversville, N. Y. ... 21.00 Chas. Pfirman, \$2.56; otto Ruckser, \$1; John Healy, \$1; Wm. Druehl, 25c.; per M. J. Bomstead, New Hayen, Ct. ... 4.75

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At the regular meeting held on Sunday, March 4, Comrade E. Katz acted as chairman. Comrade J. C. Akins was elected secretary pro tem. A communication was received from Comrade Carless, of New Jersey, informing as to their activity for the DAILY PEOPLE, and successful collection of funds, which will be turned over in due time; also requesting tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE festival of March 25. Organizer instructed to comply. Comrade H. Ehrenpreis, new delegate from Sixth and Tenth Assembly Districts, New York, and Comrades J. Pierce and A. Krutter, new delegates from the Eighteenth Assembly District, New York, were seated.

Organizer reported a very successful mass-meeting, held on Feb. 25, and that another one will be held in two weeks from date, when interesting figures of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund will be announced.

The Entertainment Committee report-

DAILY PEOPLE Fund will be announced.

The Entertainment Committee reported elaborate arrangements for the promotion of enjoyment and comfort at the DAILY PEOPLE festival, and urge comrades and sympathizers throughout the country to hasten with the sending of articles and gifts for the fair. Two thousand posters have been printed. Handsome souvenirs of the DAILY PEOPLE festival will be provided by Comrade H. Berger, an artist penman, who volunteered his ervices gratis. A beautiful silk banner will be presented to the organization selling the most tickets for the festival. Comrades should hustle to win this prize for their organization, as it is well worth a superior effort. Report accepted. Roll call showed the following organizations' delegates present:

MANHATTAN — Assembly Districts
Fourth, Sixth and Tenth, Eighth, Ninth,
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and
Sevanteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first, Twentieth,
Twenty-third. Twenty-sixth, Twentyeighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second and Thirtyty-third. Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth,
KINGS—Assembly Districts Seventh,
Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth,
Twentieth, DAILY PEOPLE Club of
the Twenty-first, Scandinavian Section.

SECTION HUDSON COUNTY.

Organizations not enumerated above should see to it that their delegates attend the conference regularly. Delegates reported enthusiastic work for the festival, pledges for the DAILY PEOPLE Fund and general activity.

Financial report of Feb. 25 and March 4 (mass-meeting):

MANHATTAN.

| 3.00 | MANHATTAN. | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | Fourth Ass. Dis | 0.00 |
| 30 | Sixth and Tenth Ass. Dis | 3.00 |
| 1.75 | Ninth Ass. Dis | 18.00 |
| 1.75 | Twelfth Ass Dis | 9.00 |
| | Thirteenth Ass. Dis | 5.00 |
| 2.00 | Fourteenth Ass. Dis | 12.00 |
| 25 | Fifteenth and Seventeenth A D . | 2.85 |
| 05 | Sixteenth A. D | 25.00 |
| 1.00 | Twentleth A. D | 5.00 |
| | Twenty-third A. D | 5.00 |
| 25 | Twenty-sixth A. D | 5.50 |
| | Twenty-eighth A. D | 13.00 |
| 10 | Thirty-second and Thirty-t-ird | 5.00 |
| | L. A. 274, S. T. & L. A | 3.00 |
| 35 | Excelsior Literary Society | 22.85 |
| 35 | Collected a mass-meeting: | |
| | Chas. Reub!n | 8.00 |
| 10 | KINGS. | |
| | | |
| , 10 | Thirteenth and Fourteenth A. D | 2.00 |
| | Sixteenth, Seventeen and Eight- | |
| .75 | eenth A. D's | 12.00 |
| • • | Twentieth A. D | 16.75 |
| 95 | Twenty-first A. D., Branch 2 | 20.50 |
| 25 75 | . JERSEY CITY, N. J. | |
| | | |
| 1.00 | Canvassers' Local 297, S. T. & L. A. | 17.00 |
| 1.00 | Section Hudson County | 17.25 |
| | | |
| 15 | Total | \$259.35 |

Pledges, part payments on which have been made: 'MANHATTAN.

Sixth ad Tenth A. D. (additional):
Scheurer
Santhoff
L. Greenstein I. Greenstein
Fifteenth and Seventeenth:
B. O'Toole
J. Willis
J. Smith
Chris. Bahnsen
Chas. Malinquist
Wm. Daniels
Miss F. McDaniels (paid, no piedge)
SIXTEENTH (additional):
Adolf Hirsh
H. Eckstein
Ben Katz
N. Roth
H. Gurvitz H. Gurvitz
TWRNTIETH A. D.:
Jos. Betz
M. Betz
M. Muller
C. Nylen
L. Isaacson
John Slevin
Theil (paid, no pledge)
Spilder (paid, no pledge) TWENTY-THIRD A. D.:

KINGS.
THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH A. D.

TWENTY-FIRST A. D., BRANCH 2 (additional):
H. Burstein 5.00
J. Lippovsky 5.00
 J. Lipoovsky
 5.00

 SECTION HUDSON COUNTY (additional):
 5.00

 Gus. Widmeyer
 5.00

 Glimartin
 2.00

 H. Scheonleber
 1.00

 Wm. Connolly
 1.00

: (Continued to page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Section Kansas Citys Address.

TO THE PENDPLE—Section Kansas City has just issued this address:
Section Kansas City, Socialist Labor Party, having been vaciliating, doubting, inactive and reactionary ever since the socialist to the incomposition of the uncomposition of the uncomposition of the uncomposition of the uncomposition of the reaction of the protectian movement of America.

We unequivocally indorse the course of action of our National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn. secretary, and will give said committee all the moral and financial support consistent with our numbers and financial ability. We believe it to be the duty of all true comrades to uphoid their hands and cheer them on in the work we have imposed upon them, at all times and under all ccircumstances, instead—of in any way hampering them in the work they are so bravely and nobly performing, being clearly conscious that in so doing we are acting in conformity with the will of the Party and upholding the banner of the grandest movement for humanity in the history of the world.

We heartily endorse the editorial management of our official organ, This Proprix, and hope it will ever continue to be the aggressive, reliable, bright two-edged word that fearlessly misshes the traitors within as well as the enemies out of the Party. That the seattment, "Never compromise

gressive, reliable, bright two-edged sword that fearlessly-siashes the traitors within as well as the enemies out of the Party. That the sentiment, "Never compromise with error to make a friend, nor withhold a blow for fear of maring an enemy" may not be rendered meaningless, it is absolutely necessary to have and maintan justuch a fight-inspiring, fakir-annihilating Party organ. We declare against the policy of dividing our resources among so-called Socialist papers, ostensibly published under Sections of the Party or private individuals, and recognize in them only a source of confusion and an absolute detriment to the cause we so much wish to promote. Our aid and energies will be

under Sections of the Party or private individuals, and tecognize in them only a
source of confusion and an absolute detriment to the cause we so much wish to
promote. Our aid and energies will be
centered upon This Peorle, with a view of
making it better and more poent than
ever, and maintaining it as a daily in the
future.

We scorn the claim of the Volkszcitung
Slobodin Kangaroo mob in New York as
being either the S. L. P., or Socialists,
and recognize them and their abettors
and sympathizers throughout the country
to be just what they have been designated
—traitors and enemies.

We heartily endorse the Socialist Trade
& Labor Alliance as a powerful auxilliary
aid to our Party, and that it is certain to
supercede old trade unionism as capitalism
superseded bourgeoisism. We shall unceasingly adversate its uncomfpromising factics and champion the principles upon
which it is founded.

In a proletarian movement—which the
S. L. P. is thoroughly and solidly established to be—we declare that the quality
of our membership is of much more importance than its numerical strength—the
power of an organization being in its
knowing that no movement can rise above
its source, we shall endeavor to maintain
a clean membership of real proletarians,
and shall base our propaganda upon the
existing class struggle.

We send greetings to the true comrades
throughout America, Canada and the
world, and promise that Section Kanass
City will hereafter be found on the firing
line, imbued with the true spirit of solidarity.

O. M. Howard, Organizer.

Section Kanass City, Mo., March 2.

Section Kansas City, Mo., March 2.

Suppressed Correspondence.

CANTON, O., Feb. 18, 1900.

CANTON, O., Feb. 15, 1900.

Mr. Robert Bandlow,
Cleveland, C.

Dear Sir—I hereby return blank receipt which you have been kind enough to send me. I suppose a gentle reminder that my subscription to your Cleveland Citizen has expired. When I subscribed for your paper one year ago, I did so with reluctance, because I knew that it was not the property of the Party, the S. L. P., but was owned and controlled by a pure and simple trade union, and I did so only upon the assurance of Mr. Max Hayes, its editor, who was soliciting for the Citizen at that time, that the paper had a hard struggle of it, and that the pure and simplers were all going back on it, on account of its leaning too much toward Socialism, and as I still believed at that time that boring from within would bring good results. Since then, Mr. Bandlow, I have changed my mind upon that point, and have found boring from within is a total failure. The Cleveland Citizen has been and is yet making a great howl what it has done and is yet doing for Socialism. But the Party in Cleveland instead of making progress was decreasing from day to day. But then such liftle matters do not disturb you, Mr. Bandlow, nor Mr. Hayes, because you have shown yourselves to be "Socialism for revenue only" Socialism for whom the clear-cut S. L. P. was too narrow have now in fet it was so narrow that you and your kind fell overboard, and are as yet making one last desperate attempt to lay your weary heads. You are so far advanced that you are at present pleading to get on the band waspon of that other fake that calls itself the E. P. Debs, Rogers & Co., #100 (One hundred dollars) per engagement mea. And for that reason I shall not only decline to subscribe myself, but shall do all in my power to keep others from dolny, so, and devise them to subscribe for The Frontes. Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, at 61 Beekman street. New York, the oaly true friend of the workers, and the paper that infuses terror into the hearts of the takirs.

Dear Sir—Having received your note asking me to "renew" my subscription on your publication (for which I never have subscribed). I take occasion to let you know my views about you and your movement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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Lasalle and Debs.

Lasalle and Debs.

To THE PEOPLE—I see that some one calls Debs the Lasalle of America. Lasalle was an idealist and an aristocrat from top of his head to his toe nails. By an Idealist is I do not mean an ideologist; by the word aristocrat, I mean a gentleman. One would not call the present emperor of Germany an aristocrat, because he is not a gentleman. A man might be an idealist, and still, paradoxical as it may sound, he can be a realist, Schiller was an idealist, but his productions are full of realism, into "Robbers," he brought into realisation the idea of unbridled liberty, or LICENSE. "William Tell" is bridded liberty, or Farebon; but the "Song of Bell" is the realisation of the bourgeois late and order. All Schiller's dramas are the realisation of true ideal principle striving for supremacy. The aristocratic, high-minded Lasalle would no more mentally or physically shake hands with Debs, than he would put his kid-gloved hands into a cesspool.

Mount Pleasant, New York, March 5.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bonaude signature and address.]

S. W. H., NEW YORK—Your point is not well taken; but the Letter Box is not the best place to treat the matter in. It will be taken up in the Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan column, Keep your eye on that for an answer.

W. R., NEW YORK—That question, whether there would be any advantage in an educational qualification with regard to immigrants, proceeds from a number of false premises.

1st. It proceeds from an ignoration of the fact that the capitalist class wants immigrants, so as to help overstock the labor market and in that way help to force wages down; and that the ideal workingman for the capitalist is the workingman who can't strike back; i. e., with the ballot, but is so ignorant that he will remain a ready dupe for the labor fakir.

a ready dupe for the labor fakir.

2d. It proceeds from an ignoration of the fact that, the above being the case, it matters not what restrictions are put upon immigration. With the capitalist class in power, through the Rep-Dem parties, the capitalists will see to it that no laws are enforced that interfere with their prospects.

pects.

3d. It proceeds from falling to see that all anti-immigration laws, or restrictions of immigrations, are wholly visionary. So long as the capitalist class is in power, such laws will remain ineffective; so soon as the class-conscious working class is in power all such laws become unnecessary.

power all such laws become unnecessary.

C. O. F., CINCINNATI, O.—You must be a very recent reader of The Profix to feel surprise at the migration of Kangaroos to the Debs Democracy. Why, that leaning on their part was at the bottom of the rumpus. Get a copy of The Profix of last July 16, and read there a speech delivered-before Party men in this city as far back as June 2. You will there see that the on-coming Kangaroo was already uen well sized up. The Debs Democracy was justiy considered by them a good haven of refuge, where they could indulge in the lip service of Socialism, and practice boodledom. Of course, the way the rumpus turned out, leaving them plucked and out in the cold, this migration turned out bitter.

I. T. A. RICHMOND, VA—If in

I. T. A., RICHMOND, VA.—If in a Congressional district there are Socialist voters and no Section of the Party, such a district would have to remain unrepresented in the National Convention.

sented in the National Convention.

R. V. D., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—There is no quibble in the matter. It is intensely correct to say that the abolition of capitalism will benefit the individual capitalist, but will injure the capitalist class. Would not the dispersion of a band of robbers, compelling them to take up useful occupations for a living be the death of their organization, and yet the salvation of the individuals who made it up? So with the capitalist class. The class is a social entity, with interests all its own. The abolition of capitalism would dry up the sources of life of that class it would have to disband: and is individual members, who are now leading the immoral life of plunderers, would benefit morally by becoming useful members of society.

covery is true, and Mr. Samuel Prince in-deed canceled during last campaign the Judgment of over \$500, that he held against the Volksrevisuig, in consideration of aid to be given to him by that paper hast elec-tion so that he be elected to the Assembly, then Mr. Prince must be a bigger mutton-head than he is known to be. There was last year still enough Republican rift-raf in reserve in the 16th A. D. for the Tam-many candidate to pull through without aid from the outside. Besides, the Volks-zeitung can't give aid to anybody.

scitung can't give aid to anybody.

A. N. D., NEW YORK.—Well, what of it? Say that it is really so, and that the Alliance cigarmakers are really at the bottom of the injunction which the firm got out against the International Union; even so, the Volkscritung should be the last to find fault with such a procedure. Did not it start the injunction racket, and try that game against the Party? It did. In fact it took the first step into Courts. It is, however, false that the Alliance has a hand in that injunction.

E. K., CLEVELAND, O.—There are, speaking roughly, three different conceptions of history.

One is the "theological." It conceives history to be the career of makind obedient to the arbitrary will of a Supreme Power.

The other is the "ideological." It con-

dient to the arbitraty will of a Suprema Power.

The other is the "ideological." It conceives history to be the career of mankind according as from time to time people take a whim, born of their minds.

The third is the "materialistic." It conceives history to be the career of mankind obedient to the dictates of the tools of production and distribution, one era following the previous one and ushering in the next according as these tools develop from their simpler to their more complex form.

The materialistic conception of history is a Socialism a science, because it alone enables one to foresee events.

cialism a science, because it alone enables one to foresee events.

E. C. C., DENVER, COLO,—The DAILY PEOPLE must necessarily have a national character. It is bound to benefit the-movement outside of New York, not only because it will circulate quite a distance out of the city, but because the stimulus given to the movement in the city, the head center of capitalism is bound to be felt everywhere else, just the same as the starting of the Party here in 1890 had its effect in a broadening circle of states joining in. As a matter of course its power in this direction must be greater than that of the weekly: seven blows a week are at least seven times more effective than one.

The Dally Propils will be a newspaper to the full extent of the term. Consequently it is bound to contain news and other matters as well as advertisements. But its advertisements will draw the line at capitalist candidates, and at swindle enterprises of all nature. It will be a clean paper.

Other questions next week.

Other questions next week.

Other questions next week.

V. H.. HOROKEN, N. J.—You miss the real point. The real point is that the Volkszeitung, which feels indignant at the idea of "cramming Socialism down the throats of trade unions," lest their existence be endangered, feels no palpitations at the idea of cramming itself down the throat of the Sick and Death Benefit Fund, even if that burst up the concern. You will notice that there is only in seeming a contradiction in this. Hoth attitudes are dictated by "peesiness." It is "peesiness" to stand by the labor fakirs; it is also "peesiness" to get subsidies. "Peesiness" basever been Mr. Alexander Jonas motto, and "Peesiness" is the motto of Mr. Julius Grunzig. As to poor Schiueter, the nominal editor, he is only a football.

Bravo, Lami!

(Continued from page 1.)

There was no reply to the Alderman's

"Mayor, who started this racket, any-

query.

"Mayor, who started this racket, anyway?"

Still there was no reply by the Mayor, and then there followed a scene, which closely bordered on the disorder of the last meeting. The Socialist Alderman then gave his opinion of the whole transaction in language that was plump and plain; the other Aldermen followed, each bringing up his sore and telling how Lami had spoken of them as "boodlers" in public. Pandemonium reigned.

Alderman Taylor succeeded in getting the floor. He wanted to know by what right the Council could expel a member from its body, and was informed that it was possible by a two-thirds vote of the body. Mr. Taylor declared that it was possible by a two-thirds vote of the body. Mr. Taylor declared that the Council was not doing the right thing, in unseating one of its members, and said the scandal which would result would give them more unpieasant notoriety than they desired.

While Taylor was speaking some of the Aldermen who wanted to get Lami out of the Council began talking, and for a while the talking and speechmaking resembled the confusion of tongues at the famous tower of Habel. The auddence which by this time had grown to extreme which by this time had grown

"Good-By; But I'U Be Back,"

Mayor declared Alderman Lami "no long er a member of the Belleville City Coun-cil." The policemen made a rush at Lami, but he gave them no opportunity to assault him. With a smile on his face and a parting broadside of sarcasm at the Aldermen who had just made fools of themselves, he took his leave.

law. A man elected cannot thus be expulsion made worse than fools of themselves: they violated the law, and the City Attorney is liable to impeachment for having furnised them with absurd law. A man elected cannot thus be ex-pelled. And if he is expelled for good

law. A man elected cannot thus be expelled. And if he is expelled for good reason, a new election must be ordered. Lami will be renominated and sent back to the City Council with a whoop.

The Section of the Socialist Labor Party immediately called a public meeting in Ward Three, Lami's ward, and although the night was the stormlest ever remembered here, 70 persons were in the hall, all in earnest, and all voters. Municipal Programs, "Reform or Revolution" and other Socialist iterature was distributed. The S. L. P. city convention will be held this week. The Socialists will nominate two cadidates in Lami's ward. The politicians now fear that they have put their foot into it. And so they have.

Pranory, Mass., Feb. 28.—The Socialist Labor Party held a caucus in Town Hall, inst evening, as which 12 votes were polled and the following nominations made: For Selectmen, Fred E. Oelcher, Peter H. Grady, Norman A. Torray; for Assessor, Janes F. Kelly; for Overseer of the Poor. John E. Eustace; for School Committee, Fred E. Oelcher.

The caucus adopted a platform and declartion of principles.

sources of life of that class: it would have to disband: and its individual members, to disband: and its individual members of solvers from doing so, and advise them to subscribe for The Propus. Henry Kahn, National Secretary, at 61 Sekman street, New York, the only true friend of street, New York, the only true friend of the workers, and the paper that infuses terror into the hearts of the fakirs.

Respectfully yours, MARZ.

11.

52 Moreland Street.

52 Moreland Street.

53 Moreland Street.

54 William Street, New York.

65 William Street, New York.

66 William Street, New York.

66 William Street, New York.

67 The Several Whom This MAY Concern, Your respective towns, though interesting, need not be published. MacDonald's report of the way it went in Boston typics their efforts and expression of that class spirit, class consciousness, class solidarity, which the way it went in Boston typics their efforts and expression.

68 F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—As far as we can judge, the paper has signla suspended.

69 F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—As far as we can judge, the paper has signla suspended.

60 F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—As far as we can judge, the paper has signla suspended.

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66 F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—As far as we can judge. The paper has signla suspended.

67 F. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—As f

SOCIALIST LEAFLETS FOR THE SPRING **ELECTIONS.**



Spring elections are approaching, and every Section and every Socialist should utilize this opportunity to disseminate the scientific facts of Socialism.

There is no better way to do this than by using the leaflets published by the Natioral Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The following are especially appropriate:

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

This question is continually being asked, and the leaslet, "What Is Socialism" has been prepared by the National Executive Committee as an answer to the question. The inside pages contain the platform of the Party, while the outside pages are devoted to instructive comments on the platform.

CONTENTS.

Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

Demands for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of Labor.

1. "Government Ownership" a la the S.

2. "Municipal Ownership"

The Money Question.

Inventions.
School Education.
Child Labor.
Imperative Mandate and the Referendum
And fourteen other demands.

The Class Struggle: The More We Produce, the Less We Get Why?

2 use the Means of Production are owned the Capitalist Class. Democratic-Republican Party. Socialist Labor Party. First Steps to Socialism

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

MIDDLE CLASS MUNICIPALIZATION AND THE MUNICIPAL PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

This is a most admirable lenfiet to open the eyes of people relative to the difference be-tween the municipalization desired by the bankrupt middle class and that desired by the Socialist Labor Party.

wo Kinds of Middle Class Municipalizers.

1. Bankrupt Middle Class Merchants.

2. Cwiners of City Real citate.

2. Cwiners of City Real citate.

3. And Company Compan CONTENTS.

1. Relation of Working Class Rent to Taxes.
2. Relation of Taxes to Wages.
3. Middle Class Municipalization Means Increased Rent.
4. Treatment of Employees Under Middle Class Municipalization.
1. Election of Foremen by Employees.
2. Minimum Salary.
3. Relief Fund.
4. Homes for the People.
6. Taxation.—This paragraph is fine; it shows what a weapon the power of taxation can be when the power to tax is in the hands of the Socialist proleariat and the property to be taxed is in the hands of the Capitalists. We won't do a thing to them!
6. Public Schools.
7. Labor Exchanges.

won't do.a thing to them!

8. Public Schools.

7. Labor Exchanges.

8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts

8. Attitude of Municipalities in Conflicts

Between Labor and Capital.—Another
good paragraph to shake under the nose
of some of these Capitalist mayors.

8. The Unemployed.

9. The Unemployed.

1. Polities and the Class Struggle.

1. Polities and the Class Struggle.

1. new edition of this leaflet has just left
press. It is a hummer.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND.

ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TOWARD TRADES UNIONS.

Those Siamese twins, the Capitalist newspapers and the labor fakirs, are continually braying about the Socialist Labor Party being "caposed to trade unions." Most assuredly we are opposed to the kind of trade unions that are retailed over the Gompers counter. But fortunately for the Working Class, there is another kind of trade unions—a trade union that has in its mind's eye the state of the country of the second services. This leads to the second services of the second services. This leads to the second services of trade unions in connection with the development of Canitalism, and is just the thing to clear up misapprehension as to the Socialist's position.

CONTENTS.

The Class Struggle.

Origin of the Trade Union.

Necessity of the Trade Union.

Secondary of the Trade Union.

Secondary of the Trade Union.

Secondary of the Trade Union.

Examise Trade Unions.

Examise Trade Union.

Examise Trade Union.

Labor Power.

History of Condition.

Ondition of Working Class During this period.

Period of Transition Trade Union of Working Class During this Period.

Seriod of Concentration.

Ondition of Working Class During this Period.

Purpose of "Government."

Foundation of Capitalism.

Strikes and Boyouts—Once Powerful: now

Trades Unions of Europe—No Labor Fakir,
"Pure and Simple" Trade Unions of England
and America-prakirs as Pientiful as Dewdrops on a Spring Morning.
"Why the "Pure and Simple" Union is Dying.
"Why the Solidate Union is Growing.
"Dy With the Crimeon Banner.

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 147 East 234 Street, New York.

L Geldmann's Printing Office, Cor. New Chambers & William Sta.

For The Type Solding Machine German and Doction

TELEPHONE CALL, 1323 SPRING.

Julius Hammer.

-PHARMACIST. 6

364-306 Rivington street,

Corner of Lewis, NEW YORK.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW BOOKS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE LABOR NEWS COMPANYESSESSESS

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM PROJUTOPIA TO SCIENCE." By Frederick Engels.

a New edition of "Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," translated from the German by Dan." IEL DELOS. will be ready for shipment about March 15. Chapter headings and sub-headings to ald the student.

5 cents. Usual discount to Secti



"VALUE, PRICE AND PROPIT." By Carl Flarx.

Owing to the large demand for a popular-priced edition of this valuable book, the Labor News Company has decided to publish it in the "People Library." There wil be a short introduction by Lucien Sanial. Ready for shipment about March 25.

10 cests. Usual discount to Sections.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY. 147 East 234 Street.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Henry Kuhn. Secretary, 61 Beekman street, New York.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23d street. (The Party's liter-ary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays. 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting with L. Sanial in the chair. The financial report for the week ended March 3 showed receipts \$12.20; exconded March 3 showed receipts \$12.20; ex-penditures, \$30.22. The sub-committee on Call to Sections in regard to daily paper made its report, recommending in the call the holding of festivals by all Sections of the Party and all locals of the S. T. & L. A. on the First of May. Call upon motion adouted and ordered published.

adopted and ordered published.

Report from Buffalo to the effect that the combination of pure and simpler reactionists in the Publishing Association of the Arbeiter-veitung had a small majority at the last meeting of the association and had elected a hostile board of directors. Comrades are warned against the paper and urged not to send any more money to

Report from Cleveland to the effect that the Cicvelander Volksfreund will issue for the Party a four page German organ under the name Sozialistiche Arbeiter-Veitung, said paper to be the property of the S. L. P., and under control of the N. E. C. Resolved to accept the proposition and to elect Comrade Max Forker the editor of said

JOHN J. KINNEALLY. Recording Secretary.

N. E. C's CALL FOR DAILY PEOPLE.

Greeting:-The Socialist Labor Party, as you all thow, is engaged in the work of gathering funds for the establishment of a control of the stablishment of the newspaper in the city of New It would be superfluous to dwell York. It would be superfluous to dwell here upon the crying need of such a paper, or upon the untold propagandistic possibilities that will come to us as soon as we do have such a weapon in hand, as superfluous indeed as it would be to paint a raven black. All that is thoroughly understood, and what is wanted at the present time is money in the first place, and in the second and third place. Thus far the response from outside of New York and its immediate vicinity has not been what it should third place. Thus far the response from outside of New York and its immediate vicinity has not been what it should be, and we deem it necessary to point out that, unless the party of the whole country takes hold of this matter with all the vim, energy, enthusiasm and spirit of sacrifice the occasion requires, there is danger that the task of gathering the required minimum to start with will prove too much for the comparative few now actively engaged in the work. A more universal effort must be made; the comrades everywhere must become alive to the fact that a great effort, and that the work of establishing a daily Socialist paper under conditions such as we must contend against requires the co-operation and the best effort of every one of us.

The National Executive Committee, realizing that the collections now being made on the cards sent out by the Daily People Cammittee have for a field in most cases only the enrolled membership of the S. L. P. Sections and S.

Daily People Committee have for a field in most cases only the enrolled membership of the S. L. P. Sections and S. T. and L. A. locals, and, realizing also that outside of these there is a large field of sympathizers who can and should be drawn into this movement, both for the sake of the additional funds that can be collected and for the aid they can give to help maintain the paper after it has appeared, has come to the conclusion that the best way to accomplish this is to call upon the sections of the S. L. P. and the locals of the S. T. and L. A. for a joint effort along this line on a certain day, as follows:

MITTEE. S. L. P. RECEIPTS-JULY 3, 1899, TO JANUARY 1, 1900. \$379.37

1.52 1916.31 Salary of Secretary, 26
weeks \$468.00
Current Expenses 167.28
Rent 82.50

Rent 82.50
Agitation.—T. A. Hickey 817.82
B. F. Keinard 544.90
John E. Root. 6.70
Labor News for Leaflets 17.00

Miscellaneous W. Edlin (withheld) T. Curran.
L. Sanial.
Calif. State Committee
epaid Loan to Max
Forker on account 12.00

2.50 6.00 14.90 13.21

Repaid Loan to Max
Forker on account. 175.00
Editorial Work on Soclalist Almanac. 25.00
Printing 219.75
Stationary 2.90 \$2575.55
Total Expenditures \$2575.55
Total Receipts, including ballance on hand. 1916.31
A. S. Brown, Trensurer.
For the National Executive Committee Socialist Labor Party.
HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.
E. Siff.

E. SIFF. EBER FORBES, Auditors.

CONNECTICUT.

ATTENTION !

ATTENTION!

It is with regret that we of New Britain Section appeal to the comrades of the Party for assistance, but the battle is now waxing so flerce that the efforts and sacrifices of the comrades here are not sufficient to furnish the sinews of war; thus paralizing our energy on the threshold of victory.

At our last city election, April 8, 1898, we succeeded in electing one aldernan and four councilmen. These comrades have repeatedly forced both the Democratic and Republican councilmen to throw off the mask and stand out in their true character as the combined representatives of one class. This has resulted in continued discussion of Socialism; has drawn interest away from the old parties to ours, until to-day the question is, "What are the Socialists going to do in the election?"

Never had we a better opportunity to win. The Reps are split; the Dems without a leader, and both of them exposed in corruption.

The following is our vote

would have won the minority offices at the last election.

If the comrades will come to our support, we can make this a signal victory, and we appeal knowing that this fight is yours as well as ours, and that to go backward would be felt as keenly by you

nekward would be accepted by us.

Address all comunications to CHAS. E. PATRICK.
262 Washington stret.

This appeal is endorsed by the Connecticut State Committee CHAS. J. MERCER,
State Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester.—At a meeting of Section Worcester, held January 10, charges were preferred against L. D. Usher, and he was expelled by the adoption of the following resolution:

Witerras, L. D. Usher has betrayed the workers of the between the second of the present the second of the s

resolution:
Whereas, L. D. Usher has betrayed the trust reposed in him by revolutionary Socialists of Worcester; while we belleve he has been the dupe of others, namely, Avery and Goldstein, this does not exouerate him from blame. And we believe when the history of this movement is written he names of Avery, Goldstein and Usher will stand out very prominently as traitors to the working class, by trying to disrupt the octalist Labor Party for their own seinsh interests,
Resolved, That Section Worcester, in meeting assembled, unite with the loyal commades of the state in condemning L. D. Usher and his associates for traitorous acts; and be it further
Resolved, That we believe he has branded himself a criminal in stealing the property of the Party, state and city, that was intrusted in his keeping; and be it further Resolved, That Section Worcester do hereby re-affirm its allegiance, to the National Executive Committee located at 61 Beekman street, and also to the State Committee, of which George R. Peare is chairman.

JOHN T. Hargaraves,
Organiser.

PEABODY, Feb. 28.—The Socialist La-

PEABODY, Feb. 28.—The Socialist Labor Party held a caucus in Town Hall last evening, at which twelve votes were polled, and the following nominations made: For Selectmen, Fed. B. Oeleler, Peter H. Grady, Norman A. Torrey; for Assessor, James F. Kelly; for Overseer of the Poor, John E. Eustace; for School Committee, Fred E. Oelcher.

The caucus adopted a platform and declaration of principles.

NEW JERSEY.

PASSAIC Co.—The following tisket was nominated by the Socialist Labor Party of Manchester Township, on March 3, to be voted for on Tuesday, March 13;
For Committeeman of Township, Henry Platz; for Collector, Charles Heckert; for Commissioner of Appeals, Julius Kapp.

tions of the S. L. P. and the locals of the S. T. and L. A. for a joint effort along this line on a certain day, as follows:

EVERY SECTION AND EVERY LOCAL TO ARRANGE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY, A FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT BRAY A FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT BRAY A FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT BRAY A FESTIVAL ENTERTAINMENT BRAY OF THE EXCLUSIVE ROND TO THE TOOK TOOK THE EXCLUSIVE ROND TO THE DAILY PEOPLE FUND.

Such affairs, undertaken at such a time and for such a purpose, are certain to strike a responsive chord, and are supported to the such as the sagersgate. Moreover, they will furnish an unparalleled opportunity to bring humparalleled opportunity to bring

Manhattan.—1st. 3d and 5th, and 2d assembly districts, and Italian and Finnish branches.

Brooklyn.—2d. 5th and 15th assembly districts, and the 6th Ward branch.

A. C. KIHN, Secretary.

New York.—The next regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue; entrance on 11th street; on Saturday March 10, at 8 p. m. Delegates should not fall to attend.

L. Arelson, Organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

All members of Section Philadelphia are urged to attend special meeting of the Section on Saturday evening, March 10, 1900, at the headquarters, 1304 Germantown avenue. Vote on place of holding next National Convention, also important business in reference to State Convention and presidential campaign. Frank Streit, Secretary.

I. & M. W. EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Regular meeting of Iron & Metal Work s' Executive Board, S. T. & L. A., Sunday

ers Executive Board, S. T. & B. A., Sanday, March 4. Meeting opened at 11 a. m. Comrades present: Luck, McCormick, Wallberg, Goordman, Franzen, Samuelson, Lindwall, Person, Gaffney, Nelson and Lundberg, Comrade Gaffney was elected chairman. Communications were received from London, Ontario; Montreal, Canada; Minneapolis, Minn.; Tarrytown and Yonkers, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Paterson, Plainfield, Elizabeth and Perth Amboy, N. J.

son. Plainfield, Elizabeth and Perth Amboy, N.J.
All comrades greeted the step taken in founding the National organization of Iron & Metal Workers with joy, and dwelt upon the favorable conditions in their cities to either increase their membership or organize Locals. The organizer. Comrade S. Schulberg, made a report of the successful meetings held during the last two weeks, also of the interest taken when the principles of the S. T. & L. A. were explained to them.

It was decided by the Board to hold a conference on September 14, 15 and 16. The Newark Local reported that they took in nine new members at their last meeting and that six were proposed.

The Bloomfield Local reported ten new members and ten propositions. Locals 98, 22 and 274 reported a steady increase of membership.

Comrade Schulberg will start on an organization of the start of the s

membership.
Comrade Schulberg will start on an organization tour on March 5, going through

Connecticut.

Meetings adjourned at 2 p, m.

K. WALLERG, Cor.-Secretary.

258 East 105th street.

FUND FOR PHILADELPHIA STRIKING ALLI ANCEMEN.

AT THE PEOPLE'S OFFICE. Previously acknowledged......\$1.00
Section S. L. P., Belleville, Ill.......2.00
A. H. Spencer, Vancouver, B. C......25 Total......\$8.25 262, Fall River, Mass..... 4, Newark, N. J. tier Kranken Sterbekasse, Br. Patterson, N. J. 8, Patterson, N. J. Pittsburg, Pa. A. 190, Machinists, Pittsburg, Pa. A. 206, R. I. District Council of Textile Workers. A. 262, Fall River, Mass. A. 4. Newark, N. J. A. 10. New Bedford, Mass. A. 17, Olneyville, R. I. A. 170, Utborrober, N. V. Citr. A. 1 D. A. 17. Olneyville, R. I.
L. A. 170. Lithographers, N.Y. City,
L. A. 215. Bokbinders, N. Y. City,
L. A. 68. Clothing Cutters, N.Y. City,
L. A. 274, Machinists, N. Y. City,
L. A. 263, Seattle, Wash,
Section Shenectady, S. L. P.
D. A. 15, Pittsburg, Pa

Daily People.

| (Continued from page 3.) | |
|--|-----------------------|
| SECTION UNION HILL: Thomas Jacob F. Campbell (additional) John Gross | 10.00 5.00 5.00 |
| R. Jansky (paid, no pledge) Organizations are requested to donations toward the defraying of ti pense of the conference. Next re | make he ex- |
| meeting takes place on next St March 11, at 2 p. m., at No. 98 A C. All delegates should attend. JULIUS HAMMER, Secreta | venue |

Picces for the Daily People Fund by L. A. 207, Jrsey City, N. J.: LOUIS COHEN, Fin. Sec., D. P. C., L. A. 297. Feb. 24, 1900.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.



BILLIARD SUPPLIES. PRICES LOW.

2. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention.
2. Growth of Socialism in Europe.
3. Growth of Socialism in America.
4. Pure and Simple Unions.
5. The Downfall of the K. of L.
6. The S. T. & L. A.
7. Party Organization—State Committees—Sections—Growth of the Party in Each State.—The Party Press.—St. Louis 'Labor'.
8. The Cleveland 'Faction.'
9. Suspension of Section Cleveland.
10. Agliation Assessment.
11. Central Press. Association.
12. Conclusion.
12. Conclusion. Brower's Address on the S. T. & L. A.
The Debate on the S. T. & L. A.
Discussion on the Organization of the N. E.

Discussion on the Organization of the State Committees.

Discussion on Organization of Sections.

Discussion on Organization of National Boof Appeals.

Discussion on Platform.

Etc., Etc., Dtc.

Sections should see to it that a copy of this Report is placed in every public li-brary. Ten years from now it will be a valuable historical document.

PRICE, 10 CENTS. Five copies or over, 8 cents each.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23d Street, New York.

The proposed municipalization of city franchises, under middle class management, and on the middle class plan, might be highly profitable to the middle class and its political agents, but could be of no benefit whatever to the wageworking people. It might even be highly profitable to the corporations, whose plants would no doubt be bought at corruption prices, including all the water in their stocks.—See advertisement on page 3 on "Middle Class Municipalization and the F. Brunner & Son, 171 First Ave., New York. Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."

GRAND CONCERT BY THE

Damrosch Symphony Orchestra,

Under the Auspices of Section New York, S. L. P., for the benefit of the

DAILY PEOPLE FUND,

On Sunday Afternoon March 25, 1900, at 3.30 P. M.

AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, LEXINGTON AVE., 43d & 44th STS. Tickets 25 Cents. At the Door on Day of Entertainment, 35 Cents.

GRAND BALL WILL FOLLOW CONCERT.

Hat Check, 15 cents.

Tickets can be purchased at the following places before day of concert: BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Symphony and the Marsellilaise Hymn.

A list of places where tickets may be purchased will be found elsewhere in The Prople.

The dance will follow at the close of the evening entertainment.

The General Committee reported in the case of Benjamin Hanford. Charles He Matchett and Charles Purman, that they had falled to appear before the committee in answer to charges pursan, that they had falled to appear before the committee in answer to charges pursan, that they had falled to appear before the committee in answer to charges pursan, that they had falled to appear before the committee in answer to charges pursan, that they had falled to appear before the committee in answer to charges pursan, that they had falled to appear before the committee charges against him for joining Tammany Hall and being in collusion with the kangaroos were substantiated by his own written statement that he had joined the Jefferson Club, a subordinate organisation of Tammany Hall.

The destiny of the remaining kangaroos was deferred for action until the next committee.

Boll call showed the following absentees: districts.

RECONLYN.—4th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th 15th, 16th, 18th, 17th and 19th assembly districts, and 6th Ward and Pollsh branches.

The following subdictations were only partially represented:

MANHANTAN.—4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 28th, 30th, and 34th and 35th assembly districts, and Branch 8, Bohemian.

The following organisations are still without delegates for the current term;

Hall and being in collision with the kangaroos were substantiated by his own writers.

GRAND BALL WILL

GRAND BALL WILL

GRAND BALL WILL

GRAND BALL WILL

Tickets can be purchased at the following capains the committee.

Office of The People, 61 Beekman street.

Office of Abendblatt, 61 Beekman street.

Office of Abendblatt, 61 Beekman street.

Office of The People, 61 Beekman street.

Office

Office of The People, 61 Beekman street.
Office of Abendblaft, 6 Butger street.
Office of Abendblaft, 6 Butger street.
Office of Abendblaft, 6 Butger street.
Office of I Prolesario, 176 West Houston street.
Office of I Prolesario, 176 West Houston street.
Office of Praceda, 414 East 71st street.
Office of Praceda, 414 East 71st street.
Office of Praceda, 414 East 71st street.
Office of I Prolesario, 176 West Houston stone street.
Office of I Prolesario, 176 West Houston stoth Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 28th A. D., 414 E. 71st st.
Club Rooms, 28th Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 32d and 33d Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 28th Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 32d and 33d Assembly District, 1708
Club Rooms, 34th and 35th Assembly District, 141
Club Rooms, 34th and 35th Assembly District, 141
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 28 Avenue B.
J. Hammer, drug store, 23d Rivington st.
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 281 Avenue B.
Club Rooms, 32th Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 32th Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 34th and 35th Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 28 Avenue C.
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 28 Avenue C.
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 281 Avenue B.
District, 1906
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 281 Avenue B.
District, 1906
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 281 Avenue B.
District, 1906
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 28th Assembly District, 1706
Club Rooms, 18th A.D., 28th Assembly Distric

FOR SALE.

On account of the removal of the Four teenth Assembly District to new head-quarters, a large number of

CHAIRS AND OTHER FURNITURE, Including Stage Scenery and Curtains.

Two Sets of Bowling Pins and Balls,

MUST BE SOLD CHEAP!

Apply at Club Rooms of the 14th Assembly District, 177 First avenue, New York.

S. T. & L. A. Cigars

should be smoked by all members of the

S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P.

ECKSTEIN BROS. HAVE THE BEST

S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

Prices Low -- Easy Terms.

DIEBOLD SAFE & LOCK CO.

will soon be issued. It will be a great

convention, and to appreciate the pro-ceedings every member of the Socialist Labor Party should be familiar with the

Proceedings of the Con-

That was a great convention, too. The kaugaroos were there, but they were masked. It took us three years to get them out, but we got there just the same. Shortly after the 1895 Convention the National Executive Committee published the Proceedings in book form. This book can still be obtained, and a glance at its contents will show its importance at this time, especially to those who have joined the Party since then, and desire information as to its growth anterior to their joining.

vention of 1896.

THE CALL FOR THE

CONVENTION

W. Beadle, Agent, 73 Duane St., New York.

ECKSTEIN BROS. 72 Avenue B, New York. Of Organizations Represented in

General Committee meetings, 2d and Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club room, 223 11th street, Manhattan.

City Executive Committee meeting and 3d aturday 8 p. m., at 22 h street, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 98 Avandantan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MERTING.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Man
p. m., at 261 Hudson street.

4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., 18
Rooms, 177 East Broadway.

6th and 10th—Every Wednesday, 8th and 10th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8th and 10th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8th—1st and 3d Monday, 8th—1st and 3d Friday, 8th—1st and 3d Hudsay, 8th—1st and 3d Friday, 8th—2d and 4th Tursday, 8th—1st and 3d Monday 8th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8th—1st and 3d Thursday,

day, 8 p. m. street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in make, p. m., 228 East 108th street.
Slavonian Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., 539 West 59th street.
Finlanders Branch—Every Sunday, 8 p. 539 West 59th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, repect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 20 threene avenue

5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Pelett street.

6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Pelett street.

6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 48 May street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 125
Third avenue.
10th—Every Sunday, 8 p. m., Wursday, 12th—2d and 4th Sunday, 40 a. m., 47
12th—2d and 4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 10 p. m., 119 Frankilin street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 10 p. m., 119 Frankilin street.
15th—1st and 3d Saturuay, 8 p. m., come Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Theodays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 60 Quincy street.
19th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 119th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 110 Linden street.

19th—ist and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. Rad-Linden street.
21st District, Branch 1—2d and 4th Fri-8 p. m., at Schellein's Hall, corner I mont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 2—Every Friday p. m. Washington Hall, 93 Thatford enue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday month, Kowalski's Hall, 637 4 Third

Trades' & Societies' Director

List of Delegates. (This is interesting; get a copy and check off the Kangaroos.) Report of the National Executive Committee: 1. Development of Capitalism Since Last Convention. Standing advertisements of trades union and oher societies 'not exceeding five limited will be inserted under this heading heralter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such approximation of advertising their places of the place

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE MANDRAY, 3 p.m., at 98 Avenue C. 1 York. Daily People stamps may be chased by delegates from L. Abelson, sistant Organizer, 98 Avenue C. E. financial secretary, 362 Canal st., 38 Hammer, recording secretary, 304 Revious ton street.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADOR TERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 ave. Business meeting every Friday ing. Free reading room and pool popen day and evening. Free lectures Sunday evening. Subscriptions for paper taken.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. every first and third Sunday, at 2 at Kramer's tail, 167 S. Howard Organizer, J. Kopilu, 307 Bariges

THE NEW JERSEY STATE County S.L.P., meets lat Sunday of most m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Club. 78 Springfielr ave., Newart, communications to John Hosse tarv. 105 Princeton ave., Jersey.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, SLA

SECTION HARTFORD, S.L.P. Hoters, 284 Asylum st. Room 16. Committee meets 1st and 3d Br. 1 (German) 1st Monday; B-1 (Gerican) 2d and 4th Monday of ac at 8 p. m., SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCE meets at International Hall, 251 E. esce st., near Michigan st., upst. Palectures and discussion on question taining to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, which a served for business meeting. Every welcome. Bring friends along.

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p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 555 Grau
Westville Br. meets every 3d Twee
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